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RO. D. PRENTRE BAROTA

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1863.

ny merifices of national pride, any and every pecies of humiliation, have laid great stress on hat portion of the recent speech of the Hon. out L. Vallandigham which asserts that the war cannot continue, and that an armistice should be immediately declared as the most certain way to restore the Union. While we not object to the general tone of that inspired by a mistaken seal to spare effusion of blood and the horrors of war, we cannot sanction the position ta-ken by Mr. V. as to the policy of any step toward pacification which looks to the surtward pacification which looks to the survey the abolition party. On the other hand, we have the addition party involves the destruction of the grap which was throw down at Fort Sumpter. We destroy possess activatives the assertion of which we accepted the grap which was throw down at Fort Sumpter. We destroy possess activatives the most orthodox follower of the humans. Penn, but the country roas accept no offer of peace from the rebellom step to execute this policy and of opportunities for trace unless compled with a promise of reconstruction. Until then our armies must be maintained in the field and all the resources of the aution must be put forward to crush out the rebellom. The adoption of the policy of Mr. Vallandigham at the outset of the struggle would have been alamentable failure, and an admission that the people were unable or until to govern themselves under republican least the temperature of the struggles were them solves under republican least the temperature of the struggles were unable or until to govern themselves under republican least the temperature of the struggles were unable or until to govern themselves under republican least the temperature of the struggles were unable or until to govern themselves under republican least the temperature of the struggles were unable or until to govern themselves under republican least the temperature of the struggles were unable or until to govern themselves under republican least the temperature of the struggles were unable or until to govern themselves under republican least the temperature of the struggles were unable or until to govern themselves under republican least the temperature of the struggles were unable or until to govern them and the struggles were unable or until to govern them under the struggles were unable or until to govern them to maintain the integrity of the Union and to show to the world that our popular is struggles were largely and subversive of the great principles which maderia our constitutional thanks to solve the world tha regarded as conveying some idea of vindicive punishment. But if we reflect a moment and when we so emphatically express our-selves in favor of the enforcement of the laws, we mean nothing more or less than that the tion of the country must be coerced tenance of our national dignity it would be a latel error which must in the future lead to tant insurrections, border wars, and emred feelings. The reconstruction which is ded by the loyal voice of Kentucky is net a mere restoration of territorial limits and the return of the State sovereignties within the he body politic and the purgation from its system of these cruptive elements which seem tive peace between the aroused passions of the the North and South, if they are patched up J. Kemp Goodlee are sound and practical on

may be temperarily obstructed and delayed by thus impressed, Senator Goodloe declares:
That the Senate of Kentucky esteems the
lessings of Federal Union and Government
as inestimable. That we will cheerfully, in
good faith, and with loyal spirit, promote,

North receive the cordial co-operation of loyalists who do the same murderons job with

South, for, in the language of another of the eries of resolutions above-quoted, we have been with pleasure and hope in the late elections held in some of the Northern States tha there is a power there that reverently regards constitutional law, that will faithfull beerve constitutional boundaries and un flinchingly resist, by all lawful means, uncon stitutional assumptions, and we will cordially second their efforts to restore the Union as i

nited in adhering to the Union and the Constitution; and they are united in condemning the excesses of the party in power; the only room for difference of opinion is as to whether in the protest to be adopted these two points explicitness or whether the latter should be presented with comparative delicacy and re-

rotest were a plea, the arts of a pleader might be fitly employed in drawing it up; but it is not. It is the opposite of a plea. The object of a protest is to condemn not to excuse. Thoroughness, directness, explicitness, firm ness, including of course the highest decorum, are of the essence of a protest. To slur what one protests against is to take away the pith and spirit of the protest. It is self-subversive. It puts out of sight the ground and reason of the protest. It tends to strip the protest of all moral and political force. It is, indeed, to apologise rather than to protest, and is almost equivalent to apologizing for protest ng. Such a protest would exert no salutary nfinence either on the party in power or on public opinion of the country. It would excite neither respect on the one side nor satisfaction on the other.

But this is not all. The two points above mentioned are in reality one. The latter is but the former in a particular aspect. To condemn the excesses of the party in power is Constitution; and, so far as the party in power is concerned, it is now the most effectual mode that is left us. We have nothing to hope from the abolition party. On the other hand, we have the worst to fear. The avowed policy of

Constitution affords, the patriot-country offers, and the imminent But the Union party of Kentucky cannot be harmonized on any ground short of a full and miliated; they have not yet explicit and emphatic yet becoming protest for their parricidal crime of against the enormities of the party in power, ang at the heart of our nationality; and, coupled with the declaration, which all some evidences of repentance are afforded alike require, of unshaken devotion to the Union and the Constitution. Such a protest he past, we must deal sturdy blows as invoke will hold us all together in unbroken ground which we conquered in the memorable struggles of the first period of the rebellion and that we have ever since maintained, still life of our country. On the contrary, just in strength of our party be impaired. A protest indeed as well as ln name is the only sure

us have it by all means. It is demanded by est acknowledge that coercion is the very the sentiment of self-preservation as well these remarks without special reference to the utions that have been introduced into the

We do not know that the managers o ble effrontery to apply for the use of the Hall shall have, as is not improbable, we think w do know that the House will not have the unspeakable abjectness to yield to the applica

seize the occasion to brand this infamous move-ment with the stigma that belongs to it. Not a loyal man in the Legislature doubts that the movement is conceived and prosecuted in a spirit of deadly hostility to the national cause. They all know it. Let them show, then, no he excision of the gangrene of secession from mistaken courtesy to this convention. Rather let the whole moral force of the Legislatur be launched upon the head of the treasonabl conclave. It should receive from patriots at the very least nothing but indignant frowns Certainly it should receive from them no smiles of courtesy. Principle and expediency

afloat from Washington on the sea of newspe per goesip, one of the latest was as to the insecurity of the Government printing building, its walls being nothing but "puff paste," and that the employes went to work nervous tal conflict; but we cannot yield the ly every morning for fear the machiner of that government which is the nu-should shake the office to pieces. There is no cleus around which all hopes of reconstruction one word of truth in all this, for Mr. Defrees gathered. The resolutions which have a offered in our State Senate by the Hon. tween the administration of the govern-ment and the government itself, and find in the orders and proclamations of the on solid foundations of masonry. The great saving which has been accomplished by the establishment of this public office, and the marked improvement in the quality of the thanks of the country, and he is about making many valuable additions to the pres

> ty of Standish. If we were to characterize Thayer by any reference at all to Standish. Thayer is the little end of Standish whittled

digham and his scattered friends. It poison our soldiers with strycholne and ratsthis spirit that the Democrats of the bane, what should we do with the pretended

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863,

THE POSITION OF THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY asmuch as a convention meets at Frankfor to-day for the purpose of plotting treason under the thin guise of professed affiliation with the Democracy of the North, we deem it not inappropriate to exhibit ln our columns this orning the position of the Northern Democracy as defined by its anthoritative expononents. Perhaps we could in no other way so fitly answer the local demand of the honr.

Let everybody attend. We will begin with the Democracy of our sister State of Indiana. On the 27th of October last, a fortnight after the election which resulted in the everwhelming victory of the Indiana Democracy, the Democratic Central freemen of the State, in which the character and significance of the victory obtained were set forth. We take the subjoined extracts from this address:

There are persons in this State who are now There are persons in this State who are now seeking, for party purposes, to misrepresent the significance of the victory recently achieved by the Democratic party over the advocates of the Administration of President Lincoln. It is grossly asserted that the defeat of the Republican party in Indiana may be justly attributed to the growth of a sestiment in this State favorable to a dishonorable peace with the Sonth, and that the Democrats in Congress vote against all appropriations to sustain the State favorable to a dishonorable peace with the Sonth, and that the Democrate in Congress vote against all appropriations to sustain the army in the field and the navy on the ocean. This has been whispered in certain private circles, and proclaimed in the intolerant abolition press, which invariably seeks to prejudice the conduct, aims, and designs of those who stand in the way of their schemes for the universal emancipation of the negroes of the South. There is not one word of truth in this ascription of disloyalty to the Democratic party. The record is plainly marked, and its policy open and honest. It has left nothing for doubt. The resolutions, the canvass just closed, and the addresses made by its prominent candidates before the people—all put the stamp of falsehood on the assertion that the Democracy of Indiana as well as the conservative Republicans who voted our State, county, and Congressional tickets, have no desire to conceal from the country their past and present opinions in regard to the war, and the aims for which it should be prosecuted. They adopt the written declarations of Congress, as expressed in the Crittenden resolution, and are prepared to stand upon them now as heretofore.

We have thus shown the character of the solemn pledges made by the Republican party—including the President and Congress—in or-including th

its record will not now be disgraced by a vote against the gallant men who have gone forth to preserve the government from overthrow.

The people of Indiana, at the recent election, have decided for themselves questions of the highest interest to the nation. These questions were thoroughly discussed before them, and though many of the bolder issues were evaded by the triends of the Administration, the general verdict is overwhelmingly against it. We accept the following as the main points decided:

1. That the Constitution, American Union, and Laws, must be maintained, and that it is the duty of all good men to aid the Government in securing these blessings.

ment in securing these blessings.

2. That men and money must be voted for

malmed and wounded soldiers shall be amply provided for by adequate pensions, and proper provisions for their comfort.

3. That the people of Indiana are ntterly opposed to a war of conquest and subjugation of the Southern States, and that they will adhere to the noble sentiment of the Crittenden resolution, that the "dignity, equality, and rights" of the several States shall be maintained, and that, when the supremacy of the Constitution is acknowledged by those in arms against it, the war onght to cease.

4. That the people of Indiana are nualterably opposed to the policy of the President and the Republican Congress, as indicated in their purchase and payment for negroes in the District of Columbia, and their greater enormity in proposing to pay for all negroes who may be manumitted by any of the States of the Union.

Bills passed at the recent sessions of Congress, and will demand their repeal, or such modifications of these enactments as will conform them to the Constitution. In the language of Senator Douglas: "The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims."

6. That the suspension of the writ of habeus corpus, and the frequent arrests made by order of the Administration, or with its connivance, and the denial of a speedy trial to persons thus outraged, have been viewed by the people of Indiana with disgust and alarm, and the late vote given in this State is in strong condemnation of such "disloyal practices" to the Constitution.

the Constitution.

7. That the people of Indiana, always in favor of a frugal and economical administration of public affairs, have condemned the extravagant and reckless expenditure of the public treasure on a brood of political banditty.

extravagant and reckless expenditure of the public treasure on a brood of political banditti, consisting of contractors, speculators, favorites, cousins, brothers-in-law of Cabinet Ministers, pimps, spiea, informers, and political hangers-on; and believe, to use the language of John P. Hale, a Republican Senator in Congress, "that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions and from the profligacy, practised in the various Departments of the Government, than they are from the open enemy in the field."

8. That the people of Indiana, remembering the repeated declarations of President Lincoln, that he had neither the disposition nor the right to interfere with slavery in any of the States, received his proclamation of the 22d of September, 1862, with horror and amazement, as an Indication that he had yielded to the abolition "pressure" of New England and had abandoned the positions he had assumed in his Inangural and first message—thus proving faithless to himself and the country. These surrenders they regard as evidences that he has thrown himself into the arms of the radical abolition faction of the North, and the election in Indiana must be accepted as a condemnation of the nodicy of that ill-advised proclamation of the nodicy of that ill-advised proclamain Indiana must be accepted as a condemnation of the policy of that ill-advised proclams

These were the questions decided and the measures of public policy endorsed by the elect-ors, on the l4th instant, in Indiana. They are in entire conformity with the declarations put forth by the Democracy, and will never be

Indiana has taken her stand, and the past is secure. She offers all her material power to put down the rebellion. That is all that should or can be expected of her or of her Democracy. The government cannot be maintained, if any party is permitted to disagrard the Constitution, by virtue of which only can the Union exist. It is the duty of the President to put down all who would disturb the Union and the Constitution, and to redeem the secret pladges made to the netion. turb the Union and the Constitution, and to redeem the sacred pledges made to the nation. Let him rely on the people alone for a prompt deliverance, and not on a party or a faction of a party. Armed rebellion must be supressed by force and the insane and infuriate faction of abolitionists must retire before the ballots of a free people. The first civic battle has been fought, and the first victory won in the contest. Indiana will take no step backward. Let all who aided in this grand result stand firm, with ranks unbroken. The sam of constitutional liberty beams upon this goodly land!

By order of the Central Committee,

GEO. McOUAT, Ch'm'n.
October, 27, 1863.

October, 27, 1863. The marks of emphasis here and in the extracts that follow all belong to the several

On the 29th of November last, upwards of three weeks after the great victory achieved by the Illinois Democracy at the ballot-box, the Democratic Central Committee of Illinois issued an address to the people of the State, in

iesued an address to the people of the State, in which the Committee said:

In view of the continued periluus condition of our country, and especially in view of the new and vitally important issues involved in the recent elections, we feel called upon to congratulate you on the accomplishment of one of the most important political trinmphs ever won at the ballot-box. The groat popular revolution inaugnrated in the October elections, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, has rolled on, gathering strength in its course, until it has culminated in resistlers triumph on the 4th inst., on the broad prairies of our own noble State. We congratulate you, fellow-citizens, not only on having achieved, in the recent election, a victory of unparalleled importance, but also on having given to it such a majority as will carry a moral force incapable of being successfully resisted.

When we consider the circumstances under

which the recent elections were held, and the magnitude of the issues directly involved, the result cannot fail to inspire the mind of every true patriot with new faith in the capacity of the American people for self-government, and in the permanent maintenance of their constitutional liberties.

morrow, and in all time to come. We all a sknowledge fidelity to the Union aste chief of political and personal duties. Now but of political party a contrary sentiment.

"Be believed a year ago that the war would see the sentence of the sentence looking to the semanopation of the shares were kept out of Coagress. We think so to-day. The Border State members of Coagress, with the Democrats of the House, which is the contrary would be such as the sentence of the industrial interest of the contrary would bring wide-person run apont to be land. These opinions were supertained by were given against them. John J. Oriticaden and Governor Wickliffe resisted them to the last, and did too there board state Union members of the Blosse, with very Pencarat too and band of Union members had a right to be beard by the President and Congress. They had made great scarffices, and were emineating over their votes and their protests.

Now that the Democratic Congress, there are those malicious enough to predict that we will make a bad use of our victory. That will act the bloody victories of the reconting of the state of the

In addition to this, we may cite the folwing resolution from the series of resolu ons reported the other day by the Committee on Federal Relations in the Legislature of Il-

Resolved, That while we condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous asurpation of the Administration and encroachments of abolitionism, we equally condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of onr government, and the peace and liberty of the people; and fearing, as we do, that it is the intention of the present Congress and Administration, at no distant day, to ack now ledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thereby sever the Union, we hereby solemnly declare that we are unalterably opposed to any such severance of the Union, and that we never can consent that the great Northwest shall be sepconsent that the great Northwest shall be separated from the Southern States comprising the Mississippi Valley. That river shall never water the soil of two nations, but, from its source to its confinence with the Gulf, shall belong to one great and united people.

We pass next to the Democracy of Michigan.

The Democratic State Convention held at De-troit on the 10th inst. adopted unanimously a Resolved, That the condition to which qui

Resolved. That we stand by the Constitu-tion, the Union, the laws, and the personal liberty of the citizens, and hold him nuworthy to enjoy constitutional freedom who is willing to agarifice any or either of these to the corrupt faction which has set np and is attempting to wield despotic and arbitrary power at Wash-ington.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1863.

Resolved, That while we condemn and de-nounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpa-tions of the Administration and the encroach-ments of abolitionism, we equally condemn and denonnce the ruinous heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution and de-structive alike of the security and perpetuity of our government and the peace and liberty

We now turn to the Democracy of the im-

perial State of New York. And here the spokesman, by his own lofty character and wide renown not less than by the power and grandeur of his State, deserves to be accepted as the exponent not alone of the Democracy of New York but of the entire Democracy of the North. And as such he is accepted in fact by the Northern Democracy Itself. Governor Seymour in his recent message says:

There is but one way to save us from demor-alization, discord, and repudiation. Our Union must be restored, complete in all its parts. No section must be disorganized, beyond the nna-voidable necessities of the war. All must be made to feel that the mighty efforts we are making to save our Union are stimulated by a purpose to restore peace, prosperity, and hard-

making to save our Union are stimulated by a purpose to restore peace, prosperity, and happiness to every section.

The vigor of the war will be increased when the public mind and energies are concentrated upon the pairiotic, generous purpose to restore our Union for the common good of all sections. It cannot be so united upon any bloody, any barbarous, any revolutionary, or any unconstitutional scheme, looking merely to the gratification of hatred, or purposes of party ambition, or sectional advantage. Every exertion of power, every influence of persuasion, every measure of reconciliation, must be used to restore this Union to its former condition. Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor shall be shed, that the fruits of the labor of our citizens shall be eaten up by taxation, to gain this end, and then refuse to give up his own passions, or to modify his own opinions, to save our own country and to stop the fearful waste we are now making of treasure and of life. Let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to rebelion at the South will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the result of our country are influenced by the result of

We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortnnes of our country are influenced by the result of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported—all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to.

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down as

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection is not applicable to a wide-spread armed resistance of great communities. It is weakness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth.

Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitutiou, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States or the destruction of the Constitution. Surely we may stop here. The exposition

is already complete.

But it may be claimed that the Northern Democrats are in favor of an armistice. We eccordingly will show what kind of an armistice it is that such of them favor as are favor of any. For this purpose we cite nentioned in the Legislature of Illinois, the two resolutions next in order to the one we

Resolved, That peace, fraternal relations, and political tellowship should be restored among the States; that the best interests of all and the welfare of mankind require that this should be done in the most speedy and most effective manner; that it is to the people we must look for a restoration of the Union and the blessings of peace, and to these ends we shall direct our earnest and honest efforts; and hence we are in favor of the assembling of a national convention of all the States, to so adjust our national difficulties, that the States may hereafter live in harmony, each being secured to the rights guaranteed respectively to all by our fathers; and which convention, we recommend, shall convene at Louisville, Ky, or such other place as shall be determined upon by Congress or the several States, at the earliest practical period.

Resolved, further, therefore, That to attain the objects of the foregoing resolution, we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States, the Administration at Washington, and the Executives and Legislatures of the several States, to take such immediate action as shall secure an armistice, in which the rights and safety of the Government shall be fully protected, for such length of time as may be necessary to enable the people to meet in con-

That is to say, always excepting Vallandig-ham and his handful of followers, those who suggested is thus in strict harmony with the octrines and sentiments announced in the oregoing extracts. It is indeed connected diand sentiments. Of conrse, whenever the South accepts such an armistice, the rebellion is at an end, and the constitution is triumphant. The objection to the suggestion of such an armistice at this time is simply the utter impracticability of the thing. In other respects, it might be proper enough. It is merely equivalent to proposing that the war shall end altogether, that at least with respect to the oad mass of interests involved the records of the last two years and upwards shall be wiped ut, and that we shall all begin where we all left off before the stealing of a gun or the secession or less than a proposal to let the Sonth take back the terrible blunder of secession, and to eck at last, as it should have sought at first, rotection in the Union and not out of it. If the South would now accept such a proposal and we had to decide whether we should offer t or prosecute the war for an niterior end, we hould most unhesitatingly decide to offer it But the South will not accept it. On the conaccreain the voice of the South, contempts ously rejects all such overtures in advance And this is the real objection to the measure Certainly there is not a spark or glimmer o we have intimated, is suggested only here and there among the Northern Democrats. It is not a proposition in which the party generally unites. It is not a part of the Democratic s not ementially improper.

It is as different from the armistice urged by the seditionists who meet at Frankfort to-day as light is from darkness, or, what is the sam thing, as different as the general position of the Northern Democracy is from the position of these foul pretenders. And this brings us to the only remark we have room to make in closing the present exposition. We have shown by indispntable authority what the position of the Northern Democracy is. It is the position of the Union men of Kentucky. The position of the Northern Democracy is. It is the position of the Union men of Kentncky. The position of the Northern Democracy and our position are thoroughly identical. We all stand together on the selframe platform. Wherefore, the men, who under the assumed name of Democrats meet to-day at Frankfort, must either step upon the same platform, or else stand confessed as the

If they do the former, they will lose their fol will sooner or later be apt to lose them. One or the other, however, they must do. We await their choice with more curiosity than concern. In the mean time, let every Union man, who shall be confronted with one of these spurious Democrats, hold up to his face the mirror of the true Democratic platannot fail to be entertaining If not instruct ive. A wild Patagonian stalking suddenly lu front of a six-foot reflector could hardly prom ise a richer spectacle.

ous vituperation, characterizes John Quinev Adams as "the leader of weavers, shoe love, and ready-made-ciothes makers" Ready-made-clothes makers" is "good" 1 We hink it is better than "mobled queen", though we don't know that Polonius would have agreed with ns: and we don't care.

The rebels hold their Convention at Frankfort to-day. But they are not bold rebels. Far from it. They use the name emocrat to mask themselves. 'Tis a good ooking mask enough, but it hides features horribly distorted by treason. We are no told whether men suspected of loyalty are to be admitted to the masonerade

THE SEIRMISH AT NOLENSVILLE.—The Nashille Union makes an announcement of the brisk skirmish at Nolensville on Sunda last between Steadman's command and a por tion of Gen. Wheeler's rebel division of the rebels were wounded and captured. The Federals sustained no loss.

The use of the Hall of Represen Frankfort was refused yesterday to the Rebel Convention. Let the rebel sympathizers meet on or under the old bridge that their friends ln Bragg's army tried to demolish. A lady writes to us that she is astor

shed at onr denúnciation of deserters. We are astonished at her astonishment. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION Washington, Feb. 16.

Washington, Feb. 16.

Evening Session.—Mr. Chandler called up the bill for the relief of the crew of the ship Nightingale. Passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill enroling and calling out the national forces, which, pending the amendment of Mr. Collamer, was adopted.

Mr. Clark moved an amendment, which was adopted, allowing the person drafted to be exempted by procuring a substitute and paying assum of money not exceeding \$300, to be fixed by the Secretary of War; but failing to appear, or procure a substitute, or pay the required sum, to be arrested and tried by court martial.

quired sum, to be arrested and tried by court martial.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment, which was adopted, to make first class include those between the ages of 20 and 35 instead of 18 and 35.

Mr. Summer moved an amendment that all ministers of the Gospel be exempt.

After discussion the amendment was rejected, and the bill reported to the Senate. The question recurred on agreeing to the amendments, excepting Governor's and Judiciary of States.

Mr. Trumbull favored the amendment.
Mr. Dixon thought it highly important that all should be included as it would tend to allay any dissatisfaction that might arise.
Mr. Rice said if the bill did not exempt those exempted by State constitutions then there would be a revolution. [General voices, "Oh no."]
Mr. McDongall said, if there was to be a revolution in the North let it come now. If edidn't believe there would be any such revolution.

At 12 o'clock the bill passed the Senate. At 12 o'clock the bill passed the Senate.

Carro, Feb. 16.

Cotton continues to arrive in Memphis in small quantities. A number of wagons came In on the 12th with one, two, and three bales each. All offerings are readily taken, ontside figures being 78633c per pound.

Last Wednesday as the ram Fniton, with a barge load of coal, was proceeding to Vicksburg, she was fired into by the rebels at Cypress Bend from 12-pounder field pirces.

Two steam pipes were broken, which rendered the machinery useless. One negro was killed, and another so frightened he jumped overboard and was drowned. The boat and barge were hit in twenty-four places before the enemy could make a capture.

The rans Rattler and Wilson came up from below and scattered them by throwing shells.

The Fulton was towed down to the neares

former.

The gnnboat Julietta ran aground between bere and Memphis. Two boats endeavored to pull it off, and pulled off the whole bow. It is there yet, in bad condition, and the crew aboard.

The steamer Rowena, recently seized at Librard No. 10 for transporting contraband

The rebel gunboat General Price is undergoing repairs here. She had steam up to-day for the first time since she was captured at Memphis. She will soon be completed, and is to be one of the finest boats in the service.

From a gentleman from Helena I learn that General Gorman has been superseded in that command. Cotton, which has ruined many good officers, was his failing.

The railroad from Columbus to Jackson is nearly finished. Passengers now have to walk only about one mile around an unfinished gap.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, }

February 16.

satisfactory results.

The contraband traffic between the rebels of Maryland and Virginia has been broken up also, and preventing the enforcement of the rebel conscription ordered to take place in the counties on the Neck from the 12th to the

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863.

Mallory has obtained from the War Department an order for the payment of half tolls to those turnpike companies in our State whose roads have been used by the Government for the purposes of army transportation. We are gratified to learn that our immediate Repreentative ln Congress has succeeded in obtain ing the moiety of the demands which these companies have on the national treasury, and has exhibited all his usual energy in press lng their claims. But in fairness the presen award cannot be regarded as a final settlement for, besides the use of the roads, bridges wer destroyed under the exigencies of military ne cessity and the pikes were badly cut up by the transportation of heavy ordnance. The instalment will however serve to enable the companies to make proper repairs, and the justice of the country will eventually render them all proper restitution.

is dead. This annunciation is painful to us who make it and will be painful to many thousands who read it. Mr. Harlan was 63 years of age. He occu-

tives for several years, and was much distinguished for his integrity, zeal, and ability is the public service. Ferhaps there was no man in the body to which he belonged so active in a particular locality, not a day ought to be elaborate investigations and bringing to light important truths which it was desirable that Congress and the nation should know.

During the last few years of his valuable anywhere in appointing delegates to the conney for Kentneky, and in that office he nni-formly sustained and advanced his high repu-the truest and most infinential men in the new tation as a profound lawyer and as one of the eral counties. We desire to see every county purest and most apright of men. Our State In the Commonwealth send up to the couven than his. His loyalty was unfaltering and of the most devoted character. He was one who would gladly have died for his country, and we feel a heart-felt regret that he had not serve respect and will command it. lived to be a witness of the restoration of her glory and power.

Kentucky can ill afford at a time like this

to lose such men as Mr. Harlan. Indeed she will be andoubtedly one of the gravest and has not many such to lose. Let his memory members of the Louisville Bar are requested to meet this morning, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Federal Court room in this city, to pay a proper tribute to the memory

sertion of Federal troops. The evil is of great magnitude. Our State sent her full quota and quota there now. Sickness and the mortality of the battle-field have unquestionably done much to reduce the number of her men in the service, but absence without leave and downright desertions have done far more. And yet we have reason to think that the desertions of Kentuckians have not been ported. It is intended only tions of Kentuckians have not been more nu-

Surely the nature of such recreancy is not duly appreciated by the recreants and their relatives and friends. The officers and soldiers enrolled themselves voluntarily in their diers enrolled themselves voluntarily in their committee of conference. What is proposed is Mr. Rice wanted Senators not to touch the country's service, accepted their country's livagainst 19.

Mr. Wilkinson renewed the amendment to exempt members of Congress. Rejected—16 selves meanwhile by a solemn oath to obey their superior officers. Hence the deserters which was adouted, including citizens of the amendment, and the amendment which was adouted, including citizens of the amendment and the amendment was not concurred in the upholding of their country's important one, and, if seasonably adopted, will exert a decided and salutary influence on the public cause in general and particularly on the public cause in general and particul are guilty of taking the public money without rendering the service agreed on; they are guilty of betraying their country by turning companions in arms in running away and eaving them to do greatly increased duty and incur fearfully increased risk from inadequacy of force; and they are guilty of violating an

tered all through our State, some of them making no attempt at concealment. It is said without cause, npon being protected by their respective neighborhoods. A gallant officer of high rank informs us that he recently sent ambordinate officer to a point in Hardin county The Filton was towed down to the nearest port.

Four prisoners taken by the Queen of the West arrived to-day.

Later intelligence from the fleet Indicates much sickness, but it is believed there has been a general improvement of health.

The Queen of the West remains at the month of the canal.

The battery opposite has fired at her several times, but without effect.

Wednesday a scouting party came up with a body of the enemy five miles back of Lake Providence. exhort all who are disposed to be loyal, and

mit an overt act of treason.

But an offer of indulgence is held out by illegal absenteeism—two names for about the same thing. The guilay can of their own ac-

Gen. Gormen has a strong picket force half a mile ahead of the working party, which has had several skirmishes with the enemy, and some men were killed on both sides.

The enemy are planting cannon at the Important spot where the pass enters the Blackwater, and accumulating a force there. They are engaged in filling the channel with trees to delay the work of the Federals.

On Wednesday the clearing had advanced to within two miles of the point of junction with Blackwater.

The rebel capital of Lonisiana is changed from Opelousas to Shreveport. The Governor is to call out the whole militia Immediately.

The Mississippi Legislature passed a law that not over three acree of cotton should be planted to the planter, under a penalty of five hundred dollars per acre, half to go to the informer.

The enembed Lulistia ran aground between

Pride, patriotism, honor, honesty, truth, and all of the other prond characteristics of men in the military service of their country, scorn Lincoln's proclamation, as we trust they do, they may properly consider that it can have no practical effect, that the Lincoln administration will soon pass away like a fleet be re-established in its old power, if, through their exertions and those of their comrades in the field, we shall have a country for it to be re-established over. Undonbtedly they delay of the Federal Government to pay many of them for their services, but they should remember that the payment of such vast armies as have been mustered against the rebellion is a more gigantic undertaking than any other dispensable delay. And if they feel, as no doubt they do, that their families have suffered in consequence of the lack of promptness in mind, that, in consequence of these terrible times brought npoh us by the rebellion, they times brought upon us by the rebellion, they can do little or nothing at home for the support of their families, and that if, through their recreancy, the rebellion shall triumph of favorable accounts from all quarters.

and the Union be dissolved into com ationalities, their families and all their esterity for perhaps generations to come will share the unspeakable miseries of the miserable land upon the globe.

A Union STATE CONVENTION.—We reje to see that the Union members of the Legis-lature have promptly arranged the question respecting a Union State Convention. The result is the following call, which appeared yesterday at the head of our local columns:

UNION CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Union members of th Logislature, in the House of Representatives on Monday evening, Feb. 16th, 1863, on me too, Hom. Joseph Underwood was called to th Chair, and John B. Bruner appointed Secre-

ville, on the 13th day of March next, and not inate suitable persons as candidates to fill the various State offices, to be chosen at the next August election. It is further recommended that the people meet, at some convenient time and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the convention.

J. R. UNDER WOOD, Ch'm'n.

John B. BRUNER, Sec'y.

We hope the people will respond with promptitude and seal to this call. We are sure they will. No time should be lost, for bas never known a lawyer whose opinion tion a delegation composed of the flower of upon legal matters was more uniformly right the loyal citizens of the county. Let us have onr appeal to the people to act in the case with convention should be incurred. The occasion most eventful that have ever distinguished the annals of Kentucky. Let us all see to it that the convention shall be equal to the occasion.

A contemporary refers to the conference of conservative Legislatures, which has been proposed in the Legislature of Kentacky and dopted by one of the Houses, as a "Prace

onception of the whole mea The design of the proposed conference is merely to secure harmony of view and of utterance among the conservative Legislatures merous in proportion than those of troops from other States, notwithstanding the greater temptations of the men of this State.

to discharge their respective duties concerning the national affairs with greater wisdom and temptations of the men of this State.

lay Louis Napoleon a trifling wager that we conquer the rebel Confederacy before he con-quers Mexico. And Victoria may hold the

stakes.

There is nothing of importance regarding military movements from the Army of the Potomac.

The World's special says that Freenont's new command is said to be Texas. It is certainly in the Department of the Gulf. This change, it is accretained by Freenont's friends, sends Butler back to New Orleans.

[Special to the Herald.]

HEADQUARTERS ABRY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 16, 10 P. M.

Richmond papers of the 14th inst. have be

Richmond papers of the lith last, have been received.

Charleston, S. C., Fob. 13—The French war steamer Milan passed over the har yesterday, from Baltimore, bound to Port Boyal. She is expected here this week.

The frigate Ironsides maintains her position permanently among the blockading squadron off Charlestop.

A Yankee picket was captured on Wedneeday evening by our acoust on Hilton Head Island. He confirms the intelligence of an impending attack on Charlestom, and thinks it will be made.

The bill authorizing the impressment of slaves and property for the use of the army passed, and resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill providing for the sale of all negroes taken in arms against the Confederacy. The proceeds to be divided among the capturers.

Washington, Feb. 17.

An Unlooked-for Interference!

In a special telegraphic despatch from Frankfort this morning, we present the history of the rise, progress, and fall of the convention of the rebel Democracy of the Commonwealth, which had been called ostensibly for the nomnation of candidates for State offices to be filled at the ensuing August We announced in our evening edition vesterday that Colonel S. Frankfort, had placed the delegates to this rebels. rebel convention under temporary arrest, and

whom were from the lower border counties. tlemen with whom we have conversed us that the conversation of these delegates was exceedingly rebellious; that they were as disloyal in their sentiments as if they had been evoted subjects of the arch-traitor Jeff Davis in delicate terms; but they are represented to have been bold, exultant, and defiant. We d not wonder, therefore, that their treasonab purposes became apparent to the civil and tary authorities, and that their traitorous lesigns were thus summarily thwarted by Col.

The details are not all furnished, however by our telegraphic correspondent. Before a ion of the Convention had been fully ffected, Colonel Gilbert presumed to stat the object of the meeting," a duty which ordinarily devolves upon a presiding officer, who it is supposed would promote its objects. The ment is aptly made and most satisfactori explaimed. At the close of his address, Co. et informed his anditors that they were at liberty to depart; and we are informed that they did not stand upon the order of their ng, but that they went at once. Many o the delegates returned to this city last eve ing-wiser and, we trust, better men.

Gen. Boyle, the commander of the Weste District of Kentucky, received a despatch from Gen. Gilmore last evening, under whose orders Col. Gilbert acted, informing him that he had dispersed the convention, with the assurance that it could not reassemble in his district; and Gen. Boyle promptly replied to Gen. Glimore the convention should meet no where in his district. We infer, therefore that we shall have no more of this affair of "Democratic" convention, unless it should assemble under the aegis of the Southern Con

ed by Col. Gilbert will meet the epproval of all loyal Kentuckians.

Our turret iron-clads, if they attack on, will, we fear, encounter one great lisadvantage. During the late conflict be ween the Montauk and Fort McAllister, the r, after every fire of her great guns, turn d her turret before reloading, so as to prevent he shots of the fort from entering the portnoles, the only point where balls could enter The rebels soon learned her policy, and, when er turret was turned away from them, they oward them, and then discharge their guns her as rapidly as possible, in the hope of

lads at Charleston will be that they will be almost entirely surrounded during the batteries of the most formiable character. It is said that a thousand annon have been planted for the defence of the city, making probably upwards of a hundred batteries, besides the forts and iron-clad ams, so that our iron-clads, let them turn their rets which way they will, will be exposed at fire for hours, would be likely to hitever part of a steamer of even half the size of rt-bole. What the effect of a shot in the port of one of our heavy iron-clads would be we are not wise enough to say, but we sup se that it would be exceedingly mischievous.

There is not one man in ten in Ohio who in favor of peace upon some terms. A ge majority of the people are in favor o ce either upon terms of compromise or o ision. If a vote of the people were taked day upon the question, "peace or no peace," shout respect to terms of settlement, the

When the Editor of the Enquirer says that ect to terms of settlement we presume he means that they would vote for peace upo any terms whatever. He must think that hey would vote for peace upon the basis of ted States, and the payment of the entire na-Government at Washington, and even the payment of a yearly pecuniary tribute to the If he is correct, the people of Ohio sed them to be

The late Capt, D. B. Coyle, who wa killed at Murfreesboro, was attached to Col. Grider's regiment, and lost his life in the charge upon the enemy's centre hilst gallantly leading and cheering his men to victory, being pierced with a grapeshot in the lower part of the abdomen. tinued to cheer on his men to that victory which he was so sure awaited them. Wit gleaming sword far above his head, his voice distinctly heard above the noise of the fight, until he was borne from the field by his Lieutenant. He has won the prond title of hero, and sleeps the sleep of the brave and true man. Peace to his ashes!

What sense is there in the proposal of the French Emperor that the United States and the Southern Confederacy shall appoint Commissioners to meet and try to arrange the conditions of peace? Does not everybody knew, that, if the proposition should be accepted by both parties, the United States Comers would go instructed to insist on the restoration of the Union as a sine que non, and that the rebel Commissioners would be instructed to insist on a permanent separation as a sine que non?

who sympathize with the rebellion go down and fight for it, instead of staying here and conceal, in the fashion of Spanish and Italian braves, their weapons and their faces till the can see a chance to strike a treacherous and murderous blow? Begone, ye traitors and cowards, where ye know ye belong.

makes them a legal tender shall have ceased to operate? Answer us that, ye Kentucky kheeds, who are so anxious to get on state into the rebel Confederacy!

musements of the rebel army on the Rappahannock is Ethiopian minstrelsy. The p fellows can readily find "bones" enough.

The only way to get a just and honor oh peace-men, with those goodly instruments peace, the musket and bayonet. Whatever any man or woman has of

operty or security must and will sink or

if Gen. Halleck is anable to find any

Generals who can take Vicksburg, why doesn't loyalty to your country. Give my best wishe to all my friends. Write me again.

Write me again.

Write me again.

The Government is said to be deterned that the Southern Union men shall be THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863. armed. This may be very well unless those sent to arm them shall find, that, in conseence of our long delay in the arming, they have pretty much all been forced by the rebel conscription into the rebel ranks and armed by Jeff Davis. Before we can arm them, we

may have to fight to get possession of them. And there is another important consideration. We all remember, that, when we commenced arming the Union men in the most infected districts of Kentucky, rebel guerilla bands prowled daily and nightly around, seizing and appropriating the arms as fast as I'nless due care shall be exercised, the same thing may happen in the South. We should see to it, that, while un- pocrisy and cowardice to contemplated tree . Gilbert, who has command of the forces at dertaking to arm Union men, we don't arm

Richard Thomas, of Maryland, better all proceedings had been stopped for the known as the "French lady," has been the present. The mild but firm address of Col. theme of correspondence between Governor Gilbert is the most satisfactory explanation of Letcher and the President, the former having ordered retaliatory arrests for the detention of train left this city for Frankfort at the Thomas, who Letcher insists should be treatsual hour yesterday morning with about one as a prisoner of war "in the service of Virundred and fifty delegates, a majority of ginia." But he is under indictment in Maryland for his attempt to seize the steamer Mary Washington, and also for treason, while Gen. who accompanied the delegation to Frankfort Dix insists that he should be treated as a spy, and returned with them last evening, inform | because he was taken in the disguise of a female with a commission as Colonel in the active volunteer forces of Virginia upon his person. We do not, therefore, think that Letcher can mould the law of nations to suit Nor were their expressions of disloyalty made his present purposes as the head of the natio of Virginia. Thomas was never placed in close confinement until he made a desperate attempt at escape, and he is now allowed no privileges which he can abuse.

BRAGG FOATIFYING .- It is said that General ragg is busily employed in planting cannot a the south side of the river at Chattanooga The Nashville Union says that General John ton is probably preparing to retreat from 'our" sacred soil at an early day. He has re eived no reinforcements from Virginia, and hree regiments left his army some days ago for Vicksburg.

The letter below is from one Kentucky fficer to another. The writer is one of the most gifted and promising young men in the

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., Feb. 13, 1863. RUSSELLVILLE, KY., Feb. 13, 1863.

DEAR ——: Your favor of the 7th was received some days since and would have been answered earlier, but other business has prevented my doing so. I was glad to hear from you personally, but pained to hear of your dissatisfaction, and the course you desire to pursue. You wish me to tell you how you can get out of what you style "this once Union, but now abolition war," or whether I think Kentuckians ought to remain in the army awhile lenger. As you have been a think Kentnckians ought to remain in the army awhile longer. As you have been a faithful and true soldier, and, I have no doubt, ask my advice in good faith, I will in equally good faith, and in a spirit of the utmost friendship, but plainly and briefly, give you my views as to our duty as Kentuckians in this great and terrible crisis.

If I knew of any other honorable way of getting out of the service than the one you have already attempted. I conceive my duty

have already attempted, I conceive my duty as a patriot and a true friend would require me to dissuade you from taking such a step It would, I feel, ill become me, as a lover of It would, I feel, ill become me, as a lover of our imperilled country, to use my influence, directly or indirectly, to cause a true and tried officer to leave her ranks in this trying hour; on the contrary, I hold that if ever there was a time demanding of us a stricter adherence to principlea, a loftier, aterner devotion to our cause, than another, that time is now. As the storms of red-handed rebellion and an insane fanaticism howl around us with increasing violence threatening to overturn the temple of our freedom, let us not despair; but let us rise with the great occasion, and put on a loftier, brighter faith, a higher resolve, and, like young Hannibal of old, swear by the God of our fathers eternal hostility to that foul and bloody treason—the wicked cause of foul and bloody treason—the wicked cause of our woes—that would stalk in fiendish jothrough the slaughter of the nation's beschildren, over the ruins of that proudest bul wark of human liberty, the American Union getting a missile into her port. They failed, I cannot agree with you that this is on the however, and she came off without any material in the cannot agree with you that this is on the part of the nation an "abolition" war. and his advisers are attempting so to age the war as to produce outside lateral consequences that are nucon age the war as to produce outside col-lateral consequences that are nuconatiu-tional and outrageous, but what is still the main object of the war on the part of the nation, and what will be the result if the nation succeeds? The sup-pression of the rebellion. What did we vol-unteer for? To help put down a wicked, causeless rebellion. Were we right? I feel

annistatably that we were.

Has the rebellion done anything so far to commend it to us or to the lovers of freedom of our race? Let the graves of our slangthered Union dead answer. Has it become more lovely in its perjuries, its robberies, its has ings, its murders of Unionists? I think not it is the same supendous crime, more hideo more cruel, more bloody in its deformity. She we falter now in the great work of crushi more cruel, more bloody in its deformity. Shall we faiter now in the great work of crushing the monster, because, perchance, in doing so, something else may be done which we may condemn however severely? I trust not. Can the bad conduct of a Buchanan or a Lincoln destroy our obligations to our common country, to ourselves, and to those who come after us? No, never. Though the President, or those who seem to control him even against his better judgment, may take advantage of the war to free and arm a few negroes, the contest is still the same in all its great and grand proportions—a contest between union and disunion, government and anarchy, loyalty and treason, the ardent hopes of the friends of human liberty and constitutional freedom and the wishes of the malignant devotees of gloomy despotisms; and the clamors of "peace" traitors and timid friends frightened by the old stale cry of "nigger" cannot change it. I am opposed to the radical policy of the Administration—earnestly and bitterly opposed to it, but how ought I as a citizen-soldier to manifest my opposition? By legal constitutional actions at the proper time at the ballot-box. This is the good old way to redress wrongs of Administrations in a free government. It may be slow but it is sure. Mr. Lincoln and his unprincipled, wicked advisers are not the government. Their term of office is of short duration, and the time will soon come, if we are true to ourselves and preserve the government, when their places will be filled by bettrue to ourselves and preserve the government, when their places will be filled by better men, when a conservative Executive and Congress, regarding the Constitution as still the supreme law of the land, will annul un constitutional, impracticable legislation, gal edicts, and barbarous proclamations. the meantime, however, the efforts of l

the meantime, however, the efforts of loys men to crush the rebellion must not be re laxed for upon the suppression of the rebel the meantime, however, the efforts of loyal men to crush the rebellion must not be relaxed, for upon the suppression of the rebellion depends the permanence of law and order and gonevratism on this continent.

With the rebellion crushed out and destroyed and the authority of the government sustained, though at the cost of some of our best blood and untold treasure, we still have something to live for, something to hope, a glorious nationality preserved, the unity of government intact, the Constitution still the supreme law, though set at naught for a time, those outrages corrected that gall and humiliate us now, a still young and vigorous nation with a power of resources and a martial fame before which the antiquated despots of the old world will stand abashed, and before us a bright future of promise, of progress, of freedom, of high national advancement, of civilization, and glory. This is but a teeble picture indeed of what we may hope for, if the rebellion is crushed, and the national authority vindicated; but let the rebellion succeed, and what have we to hope for? What have we to live for? Can there be peace? Can there be security? I cannot think so. Where, then, will be our venerated Constitution? Where our once glorious nationality? Where the great republic? Gone, and gone forever, and in place thereof a multitude of weak, petty little States and soverelignties, unable to protect their citizens, or give them respectability at home or abroad, or perhaps a number of military despotisms, wrangling, quarreling, and warring endlessly. I turn with relief from contemplating the wild confusion and anarchy of disution to the glorions hopes of Union, law, and liberty. Let us, therefore, stand firm, unwavering, and steadlast by our principles and our flag. If we are true to our selves the future will be true to us. Our cause is just and right, and must altimately prevail; and in that good time coming, when gentle peace shall dispense her blessings under the beuignity of national law and a glorions Unlon restored,

now, in this dark and trying hour, that then we can claim, proudly claim, that we were of the Grand Army of the Union, and that no violation of pledges by an un-

faithful Executive, no nuconstitutional, mali nant legislation of a fanatical, idiotic Congre

of the ____ I know you have a good deal to bear, but it is your duty to bear it like men. Let not the real or fancied misconduct of any officer swerve you from the path of

be hermetically sealed on the subject. nant legislation of a fanatical, idiotic Congress could in the darkest hour swerve us one jot or tittle from our high allegiance. I am grieved to hear of disastisfaction in your regiment. You all owe it to yourselves and to your hitherto nutarnished reputation resolutely to go to work and allay discontent. Let not in subordination, useless bickerings, or faiter-ing now, sully the bright hard-earned fame

Gen. Asboth, commander of the post that, as disloyal citizens on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad encourage the guerillas to make raids upon that road, hereafter, for every raid upon that road, and for every attack upon steamboats or transports on the mity to the scene of the outrage will be arrested and held as hostages for the delivery of the real perpetrators.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. Whatever difference of opinion the may be in regard to the expediency of the act of Col. Gilbert in arresting the proceedings of the rebel Convention at Frankfort, there can be none as to the impudence of the rebels and rebel-sympathizers in complaining of it. Th Convention was as thoroughly a rebel Con vention as any ever held in the rebel Coufed eracy. Its members were among the mo otorious rebels in our State. They met to inaugurate a movement for carrying Kentucky out of the Union. They may deny this, but they all know it as well as they know that they live. In taking the name of "Democrat instead of that of rebel, they but added by son. They chose their time when they be lieved that the odionaness of the radical act of the Administration had prepared or was rapidly preparing the Kentucky mind for revolt against the Union, when Humphrey Marshall was threatening the State in one rection and Morgan was reported to be alread; invading it with a very heavy cavalry for from another, when they saw and heard a felt that the feelings and passions of our peop were everywhere heaving and dashing li the waves of a stormy sea, when in fact on oil might be considered the actual theatre war, and their purpose, confidently entertaine was to prepare their friends in every county and neighborhood to rise up in insurrecti and join the enemy at his coming. If th danger was imminent of their accomplishing

or in a great measure promoting their well known objects, it was expedient as well as right to arrest them in the midst-of their action or before their action If there was no danger, it was unquestionably inexpedient. But we have spoken of the impudence the rebels and rebel sympathizers in denoun ing the proceeding as tyrannical and oppressive. Even if it was tyrannical and oppres sive, they should blush to say so. Kentucky is a State of the Federal Union as much as Georgia is a State of the rebel Confederacy. Now consider what would be done in Georgia lf a State Convention were to assemble at her anital to denounce the Confederate Government, nominate Union candidates for office, and carry the State out of the rebel Co Suppose the fact were as wel anderstood throughout that State as any other fact under heaven; what, we ask would be done? Would the members of the Convention be simply told by a military officer that they could not proceed with the usiness, but must disperse and go to their mes? Do we not all know that they would not be permitted to go to their homes? Don't we all know that they would be seized and hung or sent to the penitentiary? And would not the case be the same in all the other State and parts of States over which the rebel sway out any sound basis. We should be very unextends? Did not the members of our late willing to impede the navigation of our river rebel convention exercise before they went to or injure the business interests of our neighbors, but it is certainly very significant that Frankfort and while they were there and have they not exercised since incomparably the Cincinnati press should, at the eleventh more freedom of speech than any Union sym

rebel Confederacy without losing his life or his liberty? These questions need no answer. Ther whether the action of Colonel Gilbert was advisable or unadvisable, the rebels at least have no right to denonnce it. They are trying to force Kentucky and all her people, Union men as well as others, into a Confederacy whose whole system of policy they profess to idolize beyond measure, but within all of Queen City are inspired by any jealous fears whose borders there is a despotism over human souls and human bodies in compariso with which the extinguisher put upon Convention at Frankfort was, in its most un favorable aspect, mildness and liberality and

pathizer could exercise in any portion of the

It is not difficult to comprehend the general views which guided the secession lead- were any possibility of such a structure injurorganize their followers under the mask of a

onservative party. nask should be respected by the true conservatives of Kentucky and the mosked organiza tion should oe allowed to flourish uninterruptedly, they could so call forth and discipline secure an uprising when the next rebel invasion should take place and thus powerfully further the success of the invasion or effectually to back the rebellion in any other feasible mode that might turn up; and, secondly, that, if the mask should be torn off, and the organization should be regarded and in any measure dealt with as the treasonable organization it was they could so raise and modulate the cry of on pression as to divide the Union men of the State and by this means accomplish the same general purpose in a less degree. In any event, according to the calculation of the seession leaders, the organizing of a masked ecession party in Kentucky would necesse rily promote the cause of secession. "The national authorities." reasoned these leaders. "must either let us alone, or interrupt us. If they let us alone, we will accomplish our purcomplish our purpose at least partially. No matter which they do, our cause will be advanced. Our cause has nothing to lose, and everything to gain. Therefore, let us go thead!" And they did go ahead. And the national anthorities have interrupted them almost at the threshold.

Such unquestionably are the general view under which the secession leaders of Kentucky acted in the movement just exploded. How correct or incorrect the first part of these views may have been, we do not now propose to inuire; but the correctness or inthe last part has already been brought to the test. We shall see whether or not the Union men of Kentucky can be divided and the ranks of the secessionists can be recruited or

persion of a secession convention assembled on the theatre of war in the presence of the loyal Legislature of the State and under the very eyes of the national troops appointed to guard the Capital from the inroads of the cession foe. We shall see what Union men or man can be caught in the secession trap which the military authorities have thus sprung. We shall see whether in this particuar the shrewd calculation of the secession leaders was correct or incorrect. We feel a proud confidence that the calculation will

prove as idle in effect as it was treacherous in motive. As respects the expediency or inexpedien cy of the step taken by the military authoritles, we have nothing at present to say, for we are not acquainted with all the facts bearing on the question; but as respects the justice and lawfulness of the step we have no doubt, Kentucky is so far within the sphere of actual military operations as to render the step a simple exercise of the authority conferred by the laws of war as those laws are embodied in the ecessionists do not justly deserve the protection of the nation in their efforts to destroy it. The step is accordingly both just and lawful. Whatever else may be said of the step, it cannot fairly be pronounced either arbitrary or unjust. It is thoroughly legitimate. And the impudence of the secessionist who impeaches it is equalled only by the transcendent impudence

of the secessionists who provoked it. The true objection to the step, if there is any objection is that it is adapted to do the Union cause more harm than good; but this is an objection that no secessionist can plead.

The mouths of the secessionists are or ought to

Columbus, Ky., has issued an order saying

Wendell Phillips says that "the niggers must help somebody." A nigger woman would be a belp met for him.

sensitive on the question of bridging the Ohio River, and they therefore have attacked in advance the bills reported by Mr. Robert Mallory and Mr. Wadsworth. The object of this proposed legislation is to extend the proisions of the law of July 14, 1862, extablishing ertain post-roads, so as to allow all railroad liver, to build bridges across the river for the nore perfect connection of such roads, and at Oxford. The enemy having fallen back of he passage of trains, the privilege having by the existing law been extended only to roads above the mouth of the Big Sandy River. 1t is argued that the crection of such strucures will impede steamboat navigation. o the serious injury of the business inerests above Louisville. But the prosions of the law are remarkably guarded this particular; any bridge erected under its privileges may be furnished with a ber. At Helena he picked up Steel's division drawbridge, or be constructed with unbroken | which delayed him till the 22d. On the 24th and continuous spans. If a pivot or other form of draw is adopted, its span must be over the main channel, not less than three hundred feet in length and not less than seventy-five feet from the bottom chord of the bridge to low water mark, and one of the next adjoining spans shall not be less than two hundred and twenty fect in length. If the bridge is nade of nubroken or continuous spans, its elevation shall not be less than ninety feet above low water mark over the channel, nor in any case less than forty feet above extreme high water, the main span must be at least three undred feet long, and one of the adjoining pans must be at least two hundred and twenty feet in length. We cannot, by any stretch of magination, see how structures erected under such provisions can impede steamboat navigation or interfere with any business interests. A span three hundred feet long and forty feet above extrema high water would pass the largest steamboats without any material delay. The bill which Mr. Mallory reported uthorizes the Louisville and Nashville an the Jeffersonville Railroad Companies to become stockholders in a bridge company to rect a structure in onr vicinity. Our Ohio friends took no exceptions to the law of July 14th last, which declared the bridge at Steuenville, in their State, abutting on the Virginia shore, to be a lawful structure, if ompleted with the above recited restrictions and making that bridge and Holliday's Cove railroad, which is a Virginia chartered company, a public highway and postroad. Nor were any objections raised to that feature o the law which allowed all railroads above the mouth of the Big Sandy River, terminating on the Ohio, to build bridges under its pro visions. It looks, therefore, as if the argu ments now are dictated by a spirit of opposi on to the city of Lonisville and the materia interests of the State of Kentucky, and with

hour, give way to such apprehensions, when the erection of bridges over the Ohlo ln their own State has heretofore received zealous istance from them. The necessity of a bridge at or near th Falls of the Ohio has long been urged, and no effort has ever been made to controvert it. Its advantages will be shared by every Western and Northwestern State, and it will materially expedite travel and be a great public accommodation. If, however, our friends of the of the progress of Louisville, and they should be able to defeat the pending bills, we hope they will put their opposition on the right basis, and not make the attempt to charge us with a desire to dam and obstruct the river What advantage would it be to our city to impede the navigation of the upper Ohio? Would it not be madness to bridge it if there And yet we are gravely told by the Cincinnati Gazette that such is our policy, and it warns those interested to move energetically in the

matter to prevent the passage of the bills. Since the above remarks were in type, w are gratified to know that the bill has passed the Lower House of Congress by the decided vote of 75 to 51. We now appeal to the Senate for a prompt concurrence as the completion of the proposed bridges over the Ohio river will furnish the means for a more vigorous prose cution of the war to put down rebellion, and when that is accomplished they will prove bonds of future unity and reciprocal feelings

of amity between the riparian States. THE BRIDGES OVER THE ORIO. - We learn by telegraph from Washington that the Hon Robert Mallory's bill for four bridges over the ever they please. Well-informed military men Ohio, which came up in the House on Wednes- think Vicksburg is stronger and more difficult day, and was passed by a large majority authorizing bridges at Louisville, Maysville, and the mouth of the Big Sandy, of the uniform height of ninety feet above high water mark leaves the height of the Cincinnati and Covington bridge at one hundred and twenty feet. least, providing reinforcements to fill vacanof instructions from home, did not feel war ranted in favoring any change in the height of that bridge. The Pittsburg men opposed the hill on account of the alleged injury to river interests. Representatives from Louis ville favored the proposition.

Gen. Butler, It seems, is about to take n important command, but not in New Orleans. Now we shall see whether he will be Northern radical papers give them conspi-We hope he will. One thing is certain-he will not be likely to allow the rebels to take him prisoner, for he has fair notice that they ting in the winds and rains of heaven as long or run like fifty devils. We bet upon him to

The difference between the Northern traitors and the Sonthern traitors is that the former are for the destruction of slavery even at the expense of the Union, and the latter for the destruction of the Union even at the

Cotton buyers who have returned to this city recently from Memphis state that the with the radical party of to-day. Legislature of Mississippi has passed an act making it a penal offence to sell cotton except

to the Confederate Government. THE SECESSION CONVENTION AT FRANKFORT The Frankfort Commonwealth furnishes the detalls of what it terms the "grand skedaddle" at Frankfort on Wednesday, and adds:
After Colonel Gilbert had made his address After Colonel Gilbert had made his address to the assemblage, Mr. Bush, the present Representative from the county of Hancock, asked permission to have certain resolutions read, which he said would show the object of the meeting. Colonel Gilbert declined receiving them, and replied that further proceedings were inadmissible; as the whole object of the meeting was pretty well known.

Some member of the meeting moved to adjourn, when the Chairman asked if his motion was to adjourn aire, die. Some said yes and was to adjourn sine die. Some said yes and some said no. One gentleman suggested that they adjourn 'to Indianapolis, and another that they should adjourn to Chicago.

that they should adjourn to Chicago.

Mr. Grover, the present Senator from Owen, then arose to address the assemblage, when Col. Gilbert interposed, insisting that the meeting should disperse.

Whereupon the Chalrman put the question n motion to adjourn, and they all "skedad

The Common wealth also says: We have been informed that the Chairman of the Central Committee, which called the Democratic Convention to assemble in this city on the 18th inst., publicly proclaimed on the street, when the rebel army took possession of Frankfort, that it was the happiest day of his life. It is also a notorious fact that a number of the delegates appointed for Frank-lin county to this Democratic Convention were rebel sympathizer—lending the rebels aid and comfort whilst they held possession of this

To show, in some slight degree, the material of which the so-called Democratic convention was composed, we are informed that Mr. Rogers, a prominent delegate from Bourbon county of signal to the gentlement of high recounty, stated to two gentlemen of high re-spectability, in the office of the Capital Rotel, that it would not be long before Kentucky would be in the Sonthern Confederacy.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. All the important facts of the Vicks burg affair are not yet known to the public. Gen. Sherman's movement on Vicksburg was not contemplated as the great Mississippi Ex-Gen. Grant was at Oxford, his ad-

vance at Coffeeville. Sherman had three diompanies, whose lines terminate at the Ohlo visions from Memphis with which he crossed taken in their opinion as to what would the Tallahatchie at Wyatt and was to his wes ned a new move. He was to go to Memphis with one of his three divisions and there hastily organize an expedition down the Missis sippi and up the Yazoo, to operate on the railroad supplying Vicksbarg. He was allowed only five days in Memphis, but boats could no e collected. So he was two more days, bu he left Memphis hastily on the 20th of Decem he was at Milliken's Bend, and sent a brigade (Burbridge's) which completely demolished the Shreveport Railroad across the bayous Tensas and Macon, thus cutting off all supplies from the west. Arriving at the month of Yazoo the 25th, he found that Vicksburg, ten miles ly by the repudiation of nineteen-twen pelow, could not be passed by gunboats, and that gunboats could not ascend the Yazoo private debts existing in the land. above the first high land at Haine's Bluff, so that there was no point on the Mississippi side to disembark his command except on Yazoo States of the Union, the loval States are no Island, ten miles up the Yazoo, from which several intricate swamp roads led into Vicksburg in a distance of seven miles. Our forces ascended the Yazoo December 26, got ashore by noon next day, and engaged the enemy's save themselves from as wretched a fate a pickets on four separate roads or paths the same evening. The next day, after reconnoitring all night, Gen. Sherman attempted to force a passage over the bayou at the foot of the Walnut hills at three separate places, and did actually cross at one of them, but the enemy's preparations were too strong, and the force, embracing more than half his entire command, was driven back. He staid there in the swamp two more days skirmishing and preparing for a new attempt, but saw that prepared works all the way up the hill, and they were not equal to it. Besides, Grant could not be heard of, nor Banks, who was ascending the river. Gen. S. was then with less than 30,000 men to do the work of three separate columns, each stronger than his own, and he had good reason to believe the enemy had 60,000. At all events 10,000 men in the works at Vicksburg could have held our men at bay. Gen. Sherman then offered storm the fort at Ilaine's Bluff, where one gunboat had been blown up by a torpedo, and nother, the best in the fleet, roughly handled, killing poor Gwinn, one of the finest officers in the navy. But Admiral Porter considered the expedition too hazardons. Gen. McClernand arrived at that time, Gen. Sherman's uperior officer, and brought the first positive news that Gen. Grant was not moving south. but, on the contrary, had fallen back of the Tallahatchie-indeed, as far as Lagrange. To have persevered, under such circumstances.

would have been utter ruin to the whole command. Gen. S. drew it off without loss. haste, or the least confusion. He then proposed the expedition to Arkansas Post, which was on our rear and flank, and from which the enemy had already attacked one of our boats carrying ammunition and a mail. Gen. Sherman took McClernand to see Admiral Porter, and got him to co-operate, and finally led the expedition. The troops under Sherman did the work. Yet he now sees his name paraded in the papers as mad, insane, and everything else. The facts as here stated are known to thousands, and it is a little hard that he should be singled out thus by a parcel of newspaper scribblers who always enlogize certain persons and regiments that were the first to rejoice at getting out of a bad scrape, and that would have conveyed to the enemy the foreknowledge of the move on the Post of Clernand was very recently at the Federal camp before Vicksburg, and our forces landed on the west bank of the Mississippi, working on a canal to turn the river, a work which will fail, or, if successful, will leave the enemy the heights at Warrenton, as good as Vicks burg, below the mouth of the canal. Our forces cannot reach the enemy from this side. Grant is also at the camp before Vicksburg, and, to reach the city, he must pursue th very same ronte Sherman did, or assaul Vicksburg in front, or Haine's Bluff, with our men afloat in Mississippi steamboats, which can be sunk by a six-nound shot. There is no doubt the enemy has at least one hundred heavy guns in position, besides an equal num-

landing the army. Communications should be opened both above and below. There is a certain fact which is significant as well as curlous. Whenever the Richmond papers publish articles ferociously New York Journal of Commerce says, the as great a terror to the rebels in the field as he ous insertion, and write exulting editorial was in his military and civil chair in that city. directing attention to them, and rejoicing over them. Nothing seems to give greater comfort to a radical Editor than the fire-eating denunciations of the Union which the South would hang him on high and leave him rot- ern radical papers publish. The feelings of both classes evidently coincide. The system as a particle of flesh or gristle remained upon of lending mutual aid and comfort is well his bones. He will either fight like the devil kept up. It is so plain now as to require no proof that Northern abolitionism has all along een the close ally of Southern secession. The reader has not forgotten the celebrated Syracuse abolitionist resolutions calling for the opening of a correspondence with Southern disunionists to endeavor to establish a mutual system of operations. Will some of our Syracase friends let us know who were the prominent men in that meeting? If we mistake not, some of them will be found high in favor

of approach than Richmond. We are sorry

to say we are not anticipating success at that

and the Federal Government ought to make

its arrangements for a six months' siege at

There will be no peace in this country till onservative men, Republicans and Democrats, nite in action and oppose this established union between Northern and Southern disunnists. The Richmond papers, and Jefferson Davis himself, represent Southern sentimen not much more exactly than do Northern radical papers and Mr. Lincoln's proclamation represent Northern sentiment. The people must yet come together without the interv tion of politicians or political Editors of radical disunion sheets. For the present, let the people see clearly how the abolitionists rejoice over the bitterest articles which the Southern papers produce, and they will begin to learn heart of the radicals is with the enemics of the Union. We have long ago ceased o hear either Northern or Southern radicals peak of Washington and the fathers. They oth despise the Constitution. They both abhor the Union. Let all patriots come out from there is no certainty that the rebel President hem and be separate. Let the Union-savers gather their forces and act as one body, whatever their political party names, and we shall

soon see the last of disunion radicalism. T. N. Lindsay, Esq., as we learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, made a motion in the Franklin Circuit Court, at Frankfort on Thursday, to have the Judge, Hon. George C. Drane, empannel a grand jury to investigate he loyalty of the men who met in the convention dispersed by Colonel Gilbert. The Judge ery promptly and firmly refused to do so. aying that the Judiciary had no right to inerfere with the military in asserting the naional anthority, adding that even if the grand jury were in session he would not instruct it to vestigate the act of Colonel Gilbert. Lindsay is a prominent sympathizer with secession, and a member of the "Democratic" Central Committee which called the rebel convention.

The abolitionists have a great deal to say of their patriotism. Their patriotism is certainly unique. They are patriotic to a crime.

en and fierce exultation, that, when the Union should be divided, the States now ac nowledging allegiance to the Federal Gov nment would, within a very brief perio

break up into at least three or four disti nationalities. Those organs were not mis necessarily happen in the event of a separa whole country understands the case perfectly The several States of the Union, as distin ruished from the Southern Confederacy, know that they could not or would not remain to gether after the establishment of the inde it up into several Powers, nominally Inde pendent of each other, and the whoie of the reat national debt would forever remain un aid, for the various Powers could not parti on it among themselves, and, even if they could, they would not be able, reduced as they ould be to a condition of destitution as insignificance, to pay any portion of it. Th entire national debt would be repudiated, an its repudiation would be followed immediate ery Southern mind and every North ern mind must of course see that the fighting, as is often alleged, for the mere con quest of the Sonthern States, but fighting in effect for their own existence, fighting fo everything that men hold dear, fighting t ever befel any people on earth, fighting to keep themselves from becoming the pity and the scorn of even the poorest and pettiest con munities of all the world. Now the Southe anthoritics, who call out so loudly to be 1 alone and profess the most utter astonish that they are not let alone, must assured know that our people, so long as they hav muscles to strike with, will never consent t be reduced to such a state of wretchedness and degradation as dissolution would lueviforces would have to storm a series tably bring upon them. They would be fools idiots, lunatics, if they should consent to it There never was a clearer and more unque tionable case of self-defence against annihile tion than that which the great armies of the Union are now waging.

We have here spoken of the events, which if the Union should be permanently dissolved, would follow in the States now loyal, but we may well ask whether affairs in the South would be any better. Surely they would not unless the Southern States should attempt to guard against the danger by the prompt estab ishment of a tyrauny or a despotism, and every man can judge for himself whether this would be better. The transition from the pres ent condition of things in the South to a denpotism would be exceedingly easy if indeed it probability that the people of the South, highspirited as they are, would submit permanently or for any great length of time to such a despotism. They might accept a despotism for a brief period as a defence against their Northern neighbors or as a protection against secon sion, but they would soon rebel against i inless this terrible rebellion has crushed all the olden memories and all the olden spirit from their souls. The whole war on their part is founded and waged upon the very principle of the right of secession. Secession is its foundation-stone, its corner-stone, and its key-stone. Secession is its heart, its brains, its blood, its life. Thus the Southern Confede. eracy would very soon, like the Northern Confederacy, be broken up into poor little nationalities, and in the South, as in the North, all public, debts, like all private debts, would be repudiated, and universal bankruptey and an endless series of miserable wars would be the fate of both lands. How can either the South or the North contemplate the picture South or the North contemplate the picture

We hope our young men of Kentucky, who still entertain any desire to join the Confederate army and aid in the efforts to devastate and subjugate their native State, will carefully consider the recent intelligence in reference to the disagreements of Generals Bragg and Breckinridge. The recreant Kentuckians under the command of the once idolized John C. Breckinridge are used as the abolitionists propose to use the negroes, put, when enlisted, into the most dangerous positions and exposed to almost certain death, not as a compliment to their gallantry, but as a punishment because they are Kentuckians and distrusted by Bragg. If there is any spark of the old pride and honor yet remaining, they would certainly not consent to such humiliation but would throw down their arms and others.

Mr. Clark called up the bill for the settlement of claims for damages done by Uniom troops, and a tolicitor to hear and examine all such claims, and claims for property taken by each claims, and claims for property taken by the Union troops, and that such claims shall be advertised publicly and presented within three years, no damages to be paid on accentry of slaves taken or escaping, and the findings of the commissioners and a tolicitor to hear and examine all such claims, and claims for property taken by the Union troops, and that such claims shall be advertised publicly and presented within three years, no damages to be paid on accentry of slaves taken or escaping, and the findings of the commissioners to be returned to Coagress through the Secretary of War. The bill was postponed till co-morrow.

Mr. Clark called up the bill for the settlement of claims for property taken by union troops, and a tolicitor to hear and examine all such claims, and claims, and claims, and claims, and claims, and claims for property taken by used claims, and claims for property taken by used claims, and claims for property taken by used claims, and claims, and claims, and claims, and claims for property taken or gaments we claims, and claims, and claims for property taken or gestament ho still entertain any desire to join the Conwould certainly not consent to such humiliation but would throw down their arms and return to their allegiance. But we fear that they are joined to their idols, and not even their opprobrious treatment by Bragg will open their eyes to the fact that the rebels hate Ken-

waukee road. Passed.

waukee road. Passed.

waukee road. Passed.

The House took up the Senate substitute for the bill to aid the State of Missouri in the abolishment of slavery, providing that, whenever the Precident shall be satisfied that Missouri has adopted a valid and constitutional ordinance for the gradual or immediate abolishment of slavery, providing that, whenever the Precident shall be satisfied that Missouri has adopted a valid and constitutional ordinance for the gradual or immediate abolishment of slavery therefrom, twenty millions dollars in bonds, with interest at five per cent per annum, payable thirry years after date, &c.

Mr. Norton made the point that the bill made an appropriation, and, therefore, must be referred in accordance with the Pacific Railroad bill.

The Speaker ruled that the point was well taken, and the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole. cies caused by sickness, securing its line of operations, and establishing depots, before

now decided, in view of recent intelligence from the rebel capital, that the war ought by all means to be vigorously prosecuted till the

REBELS IN SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY .-- Gen Boyle has information to the effect that a force of rebel cavalry, from six hundred to one thousand strong, crossed the Cumberland river n the vicinity of Mill Spring a few days ago, and that a portion of them are now occupy-ing Somerset, Pulaski county. They are said to be under command of Colonels Tucker, Chenault, and White, alias Robinson.

have been used for some time to facilitate the work npon the canal enlargement at this city, have been sent to Vicksburg to assist upon the new cut-off at that place. One of these machines left a few days ago in tow of the Monongahela, and the other departed yesterday, towed by the Clifton. The rebel Congress has refused to sna. tain Jeff Davis's proclamation in regard to the non-exchange of Federal officers. This is

The two enormous dredge-boats, which

and the rebel Congress will not yet agree n pon some very obnoxious policy as a retaliation for the Lincoln proclamation. The delays at Vicksburg, Murfree oro, and Fredericksburg are mere comma and semicolons in the war. We trust that our brave armies will put a full stop to it be-

very well, and we sincerely rejoice at it. But

fore long. We can assure the rebels that they are likely to find their troops the fore-runners of

hair. "BURNETT'S KALLISTON" is equally admired as a cosmetic. It is Burnett & Co. who are also the proprietors of the new perfume entitled "FLORINGL" and of the "ORIENTAL already attained.—N. Y. Home Journal.

The bill to provide ways and means for th

A call is published in the moraing papers, signed by a large number of citizens, for a meeting at Pike's Opera House on Monday February 23d, for the purpose of responding the patriotic sentiments recently announce. to the patriotic centiments recently annunce at Murfreesboro. A number of prominer speakers have been invited. [Special to the World.]

MEMPHS, Feb. 15.
Advices from below state that the rebels at
Port Hudson are communicating with the
gulf by way of Atchafayla river. The Queen
of the West, as soon as repaired, will interrupt that movement. A million bales of cotton are below Helena awaiting Grant's permission to ship. ission to ship.
[Herald's Special.]

CAIRO, Feb. 17. A party of guerillas fired into the ram Dick Fulton at Cypress Bend, and killed several of her crew. She was towing coal to the fleet, and would have been captured, but was saved by the gunboat R. E. Butler. [Special to the Times.]

(Special to the Times.)
Washington, Feb. 17.
The Senate Military Committee instructed their Chairman to report a bill authorizing that tax collectors in insurrectionary districts to purchase at tax sales such lands as the President dent may designate as being needed for mili-tary and other Government uses.

An appropriation is to be made for a navy yard in the West. The site to be selected by the President. St. Louis is understood to be

the place.

A gentleman recently from Charleston, who ecaped through the rebel lines, states that arge numbers of troops have recently been collected there to defend the city. The cities had generally left in anticipation of an attack from the national troops. The means ace is very formidable, and he thinks the city cannot be captured without a severe struggle. A mutiny recently took place, in which several North Carolina regiments en-gaged. The ringleaders were shot by order of Beauregard.
The city is strongly fortified on all sides but the West, and supplied with iron classics but the West, and supplied with iron-clads to de-fend the harbor, but two of these are destitute

of machinery.

New York, Feb. 18.

New Orleans advices of the 8th state that preparations are in active progress for a new campaign in the Lafourche country.

General Weitzel is on the eve of departure with his expedition up Bayou Teche. The movement is said to have actually commenced on the 8th. A letter says the progress of Weitzel will by no means prove bloodless. He must overcome resistance at every step. He will probably be supported by four or five gunboats. The enemy's force is 6,500 men, under Gen. Dick Taylor.

On the 28th ult. the gunboat Owasco was despatched to Galveston with orders to run into the harbor and examine as carefully as possible, without drawing the fire of the enemy, the position and strength of batteries that were machinery.

the position and strength of batteries that might be erected or in process of construction. Captain Wilson has returned to New Orleans and reported the Harriet Lane still at Galves-ton. He is certain she is disabled, as he saw could be called a transition, but there is no her towed slowly about by a small river

A-special from Memphis of the 17th says the new gunboat Indianola ran the blockade at Vicksburg on Friday night. The rebels did their utmost to sink her, but she passed on stally

Memoris, Feb. 16—10 P. M.

Our advices from Vicksburg are to Friday.
The Queen of the West has been supplied with coal and goes on another expedition down the river. It is believed that a grand movement is to be commenced shortly which will put Vicksburg in our possession. Movements of so formidable a character are in progress as to render success morally certain. It is feared that the enemy may evacuate before these arrangements can be fully brought to order. The nature of the movement is contraband.

[Special despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, Feb. 18, 1863. Мимриів, Feb. 16—10 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

others.
Mr. King moved to amend so as to make the gange 8 feet. Rejected.
The bill passed—26 to 9.
Mr. Chandler called up the bill donating lands to Michigan and Wiscomin for the Milwaukee road. Passed.

patches from going. You should establish better concert of action. Can Satan stand if he be divided against himself?

We know, Jonny, that you have done nothing lately in the fighting line, but please tell us how you are getting on in the horse line and the poultry business. Please answer by when two kinds of punishment are imposed by a court—pecuniary and imprisonment—to remit one or the other. When the imprisonment—to remit one or the other. When the imprisonment is remitted the fine shall be collected as a jndgwent of debt in common forms of law. The House considered the bill reported by a mond should be taken, and that then the rebels should be taken, and that then the rebels should be permitted to establish their Confederacy if still desirous of doing so, has now decided, in view of recent intelligence.

> heir roads.
>
> Mr. Mallory said this bill was intended to nthorize the building of bridges over the Ohio elow the Big Sandy. The act of July last athorized them to be constructed above the ig Sandy.
>
> The bill passed—75 against 51.

The bill passed—75 against 51.

Mr. Voorhees spoke against the measure. He referred to the magna charta, the bill of rights, the habeas corpus, &c., tracing the contest for free principles in England for six hundred years, and, in this connection, condemning the seiznre and imprisonment of men for declaring what they thought the law should be, or attempting to avail themselves of the rights secured by the Constitution, and all this by the will of one man only at Washington. this by the will of one man only at Washington.

Mr. Daly, delegate from Nebraska, proceeded to examine the difficulty. There were men who were continually crying out against the Administration; and when was there a revolution in which it was not necessary to resort to such arrests? The Constitution warranted the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus when the public safety required it. There was a party in the House and in the conutry continually finding fault with the Administration on the conduct of the war. They were always dissatisfied; but what did they give in lieu of the measures which had been adopted to deal with sympathizers and abettors of rebellion? They spoke of compromise when they knew there could be none. The great fault of the Administration was that it had not arrested enough, not punished them severely enough. [Applause].

Nashville, Feb. 18.

COCOAINE.—The ladies are delighted with "BURNETT'S COCOAINE." They describe with no slight enthusiasm its wonderful effects in the penitentiary, as hostages for the safe promoting and preserving the beauty of the land the penitentiary, as hostages for the safe return of John A. Goltz and T. T. Tabb, Union men, now held by the Confederates at

TOOTH WASH." All these preparations deserve the high reputation which they have already attained.—N. F. Home Journal.

120 J. b. &wl.

FRANKFORT, Fob. 18, Jack Leuthern, of Konton, called the order. David Merriweather, of un do nothing that a good and loyal cit should not do. He desired particularly to press that idea upon the Convention. In the meantime a regiment of soldiers v In the meantime a regiment of so xed bayonets had formed in fre-leatre. At the time the sail of the

wing order information having been these headquarters that

not hold within the limits of my et and, to avoid difficulty, you will new to your homes, and in future design such attempts to precipitate civil v your State. After Col. Gilbert had spoken,

After Col. Citoers and spoken, attempts were made to offer resolutions, which were respectfully declined by Col. Gitbert. The body then adjourned.

There is some excitement in the city but no noise. Curses are deep but not loud. The truly loyal portion of the community will and do sustain the Colonel. do sustain the Colonel.

Mr. Brown, of the county of Johnson, made an able speech to-day in the House on the question of Federal relations. He took strong grounds for the government.

P.

To-day there are many indicated an immediate movement however, independent of the ar Hainer battery, on the Yanoo the army all quiet, and nothing but canadigging going on.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.

The steamer Ruth to day takes to Me money to pay Grant's troops. It is state money enough has been sent within a to pay nearly all the troops there.

[Special Despatch to the New Albany Leth of July, and an ambata-rhile, was taken up and referred to the Com-nittee on Federal Relations, with instruction o report on Tuesday.

The minority still coutinue the work of de aying legislation by making acceler and trivolous motions, for the purpose of exhaus-ing the patience and trying the temper of the

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 The Herald's special says it is rumored that the President intends to restore Gen. McClel-lan to the head of the army next month, and [Extracts from Robel Papers,]

Washington, Feb. 18.

3800 in gold. The Alabama also burned on the 20th nia the bark Golden Rule, from New York to Aspin wall.

A schooner from Boston for Anx Cayes was captured by a privateer, probably the Retribution, on the 31st, off Hayti.

Washington, Feb. 12.

The World's Memphis corre

intervention as tending to a relaxation of the efforts of filling up the ranks of the army. I says the present is the most critical period of the war. The Jackson (Miss.) Crists states that a tal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

CA180, Feb. 30. The office of the Keekuk

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.
John C. Walker, the new Agent of has qualified and leaves for New York

Mr. McHenry, a lawyer bere, was brought Mr. McHenry, a lawyer bere, was brought before the grand jury of the United States Court, and refused to answer in regard to the grips and signs of secret societies.

The foreman precented him to the court, but the Judge acquitted him of the charge of contempt on the ground that a witness was not bound to criminate himself.

The grand jury baving assumed that the society of mutual protectionists was treasonable, this decision was of connectes only one that could be made.

The trial of the Morgan county prisoners commences on Monday. Six will plead not guilty.

When or bow it will end regard to the State Kentucky, unlike the loyal States of the North, is the theatre of war. She is not only the theatre of war but a subject of the war. Kentucky is a prize for the possession of which the rebels on the one side and the Union seconded by Kentucky hereelf on the other side are openly contending in arms; and the contest is fighting out inpon her own soil. It began eighteen months ago, has raged unintermittingly ever since, and its yet pending. When or bow it will end re-

commences on Monday. Six will plead not guilty.

The bill to more effectually protect the liberties of the citizen and to entorce obedience to the writ of habeas corpus has passed the House. Also the bill granting, jurisdiction to the United States over the aroenal grounds. An exciting debate took place in the House this moraing on a resolution introduced by Mr. Harney, for returning the threatening communication of the Twenty-seventh regiment. The matter is still pending.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 19. Admiral Porter communicates the following report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated February 6:

General Wool has requested the police to scartain the number and description of fire rms and quantity of ammunition now in the tores, &c., in the city, and the inquiry is now (Special to the New York World.)

The Republican confirms the statement of fen. Butler being ordered to an important outmand. It is not New Orleans, but is rearded as an important field of operation, probably an entirely new department.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Persons in a position to know, say at least twenty-five millions of dollars have been stolen in the Quartermaster's department during the last few months.

Gen. Barnside will at once enter on his new command. He left for New York te-night.

Ool. Van Valkenburg, of the 20th Indiana, has been dismissed from the service for dismandt, and unbecoming conduct.

Yesturday the detective corps of Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, arrested at Berlin, Md., a F. M. Filler and Joel Mann, both belonging to London county, Va., with \$3,000 in Confederate money upon them, directed to Rev. Dr. Mill, Richmond; also a large number of letters for various artise.

The Mexicans claim to have besten 1,200

such at Bl Oragano, causing them to re-nt with a loss of 26 killed and 30 or 40 randed. They she have captured Jalana. French have established themselves at rote and Duecholoe. In the latter are 2,000 transpired. The Delta had been y Gen. Banks, but the employees m, representing that their sub-nded on its continuance. Banks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

There was talk that another expedition, nner Sherman, was being fitted ont. It is also sported that another armed vessel had alipped ut from Mobile harbor.

The news from Galveston states that the cet had entered the bay, but found it so troughy fortified that it was deemed best to

r for the present.
arles Carroll Hicks, of the rebel army,
detective for rebels in Richmond, was
this afternoon at the St. Nicholas

tel.

The Post has information through a gentlein from Richmond that the rebel army has
ne growing, as every man in the South besen eighteen and forty years of age, who
is bear arma, is now in the service.

There is a bill now before the rebel Congress
secripting even foreigners and Marylanders.

The supplies of the rebel army, except chore,
better than they have been. The rebels
reported short of powder, and forage is
tree, while the people on the route to Fredchasburg are at the point of starvation. FORTERS MONROE, Feb. 19, Richmond Dispatch has the followin

roops for New Orleans, to the bottom, whole of the Yankee army is leaving a Oreek. The greater portion is bound ashington and the remainder to Old The object of this move is to recruit

for the ficet, was fired into at a Bend, at Bledsoc's Island, Arkansas. lemage done. The gunboat Conesto, a, in liation, proceeded to Bolivar, and landed destroyed the town, which contains a few

leadily progressing. No guerillas have been seared of around this section lately. All is used at Corinth and Grand Junction.

The Argus has received the Appeal of the Oth, with a despatch from Charleston, of the th, which says that a fleet of over seventy

our neighbor said in the Democrat of the period of the period of the Democrat of Democrat of Democrat of Democrat of Democrat of Democrat of Constitution.

They are to-day carrying fire and sword to the bomes of Kentucky, not otherwise.

They are to-day carrying fire and sword to the bomes of Kentucky, not otherwise.

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IN SIGHT OF VICKBRURG, Feb. 18, Via GAIRO, Feb. 19.

Rumors of the rebel evacuation of Vicksbarg are unfounded. Trains have been running with unusual frequency, removing machinery from the city of Vicksburg, which started the remort. constitution.

A man conscientiously a rebel would not be a candidate if he appreciates at all the fitness of things. One who has no such appreciation will have to be tanght it, by that power to which he has appealed—the power of arms. The secesh announced that they would have Kentneky, if they had to obtain her by blood and subjugation. They can't have the offices on any other terms.

Referring to the same set of people in the

therey from the city of Vicksburg, which arted the report.
The canal project is not abandoned. A ree additional force is now employed on it, as new mouth is not finished. The water is maing through the old channel six or seven et deep, but don't wash as expected.
From movements in other localities, I infer at the object is to pass Vicksburg without tacking it at present. I may be able to speak lly soon.

Referring to the same set of people in the blockade on Saturday night without accident or discovery, to supply the ram Queen of the West. Shot and shell are occasionally dropped in our midst, near the mouth of the canal, without serious annoyance.

Gea. Prenties goes to Helma, in command of Eastern Arkansas. Gen. Ross accompanies him in a subordinate capacity.

Wassington, Feb. 20.

The Senate currency bill passed the House to day in the precise form it came from that body.

Referring to the same set of people in the bemocrat of July the 25th, he sald:

We are tired of their teaching. We have listened to their lectures, and tolerated, with marvellons patience, their sharp practice in stealing, robbing, and killing Kentackians, in over to enlighten them in their true interests. We have had enough of that, and it must stop right here.

If they don't like the ways of the people of the water and scalding the enemy to death.

The Senate currency bill passed the House to day in the precise form it came from that body.

MONDAY, FFBRUARY 23, 1863.

We understand that a memorial from some of the members of the exploded convention at Frankfort was presented to the House on Friday, and referred to one of the standing some of the members of the exploded conven-

sion convention, we know at present as little

The general views we have here indicated

are not new with us; nor are they at all pe-

loyal brethren of Kentucky in general.

have they a right to hold the offices to which

In the Democrat of June the 24th, our

Our neighbor said in the Democrat of the

Referring to the same set of people in the

on Friday, and referred to one of the standing committees of the body. We hope the memorial will be allowed to go to sleep on the table of the committee and never be awakened. It is simply a piece of audacious impertinence. Let it stay where it was sent.

As to the merit expediency of the action of the military anthorities in dispersing the secession convention, we know at present as little conclusive experiment, and liei s gone. We shall take care of those who would invite him back as we knew when we first noticed the action, and, accordingly, shall say as little, which is nothing; but, as to the lawfulness and justice of the action, we have never had a shadow of don't like Kentucky, who are good to live with their man thou wise or too wise or too don't. And it appears to us that a candid man, whatever may be his proclivities in this strife, can harbor a doubt on the point only by ignoring the actual condition of the State-Kentucky, unlike the loyal States of the North is the theatre of war. Sha is not wide enough of this civil war in Kentucky; enough of aym pathy with men who steal, rob, and destroy property, and murder our people, and the whole of it must stop.

Finally, return 20th of "like four days here." Democrat of the 30th of July, four days be ore the election, our neigh shor said:

lt is understood that me who are not loyal to the State of Kentuck y and the Federal Government shall not be andidates for offices side and the Union seconded by Kentucky berself on the other side are openly contending in arms; and the contest is fighting out a pon her own soil. It began eighteen months ago, has raged unintermittingly ever since, and is yet pending. When or how it will end remains to be seen. In the meantime, Kentucky, thus assailed by the military force of the rebellion, and having within her borders a hostille population strong in numbers and in influence, holds her position as an actual member of the Union by the tenure of the sword. Nothing can be plainer than this. The condition in Kentucky and of the Union.

Such on this State; but a corres pondent meations a case in one locality where the candidates have case in one locality where the candidates have both been Union men her etofore. The difference is this: One is using fabulous amounts of money, and the contribu tors to the fund are chiefly secesh, the amount is being sufficient to show that it is a matter of more than mere feeling. In such a case, whit to ught to be done? Let our correspondent present the proof of these facts to General Boyle, and we guess he will see what to do. All parties to this affair ought to be jugged. Our opinion is, that the man who would dare attermit to buy his way to office by pandering to the venality of voters ought to be sent to the penit entary, and stay there there so of his life, even if there were no other offence covered up in the transaction.

Such on this point is the doctrine and the practice to which the Union men of Kentucky tage in favor of Kentucky and of the Union. practice to which the Union m en of Kentucky This is undeniably the actual situation. But are committed. It is quite nunecessary to for the military force of the Union, the mili- say, that, having approved all this, to detary force of the rebellion would have dragged nonnce as a usurpation the or lerly dispersion Kentucky into the rebel confederacy long ago, of a secession conclave, notor lously met to and would do so now at any hour. The ques- conspire in the interest of the enemy, would tion here is purely one of arms. It is a question of ballots. It is directly common operation of straining at a gnat and the reverse of the question in the loyal States choking with it after swr.dlowing a camel. of the North.

Hence, the military antherities of the Union, The Union men of Kentu ky are certainly not prepared to go through with any such in dealing with the hostile population of Kenoperation as this in a matter so vital to tucky, are clothed with the lawful powers of the cause of the state and of the nation war, and, with all due counsel and consideration, are bound to exercise such powers. Kentucky, so long as she is the theatre of war, has no right, legal or moral, to step between the military anthorities of the Union and the the military anthorities of the Union and the country of the union and the countr active enemies of the Union upon her soil, no political party. The present movement, like matter whether such enemies be her own sons or not. Nor has she any right to judge for the such an organization, for the purpose of comilitary anthorities who are and who are not active enemies of the Union upon her soil.

It is dangerous as well as treasonable. It is The existence of such a right on the part of the civil anthorities would convert the laws of war into a farce; the exercise of such a right had been suffered to go on uninterruptedly, would convert war itself into a farce. The and every secession candidate had been demilitary anthorities, under the manifold and feated, the invasion of Bragg would notwithcolemn responsibilities of their office, and under the just limitations of military power, than it did prove; and, if the present move must be permitted to judge for themselves. ment had been suffered to go on uninter-bey are accountable for their conduct to the ruptedly, and it had gone on with a similar laws and tribunals of war and to their coun- result, the next invasion would nevertheless try. Let them be held to a rigid accounts- have been welcomed under auspices unususility in the proper sphere. Kentucky has an ally fair. The mere advantage of organization and of canvassing would be great and perilwhenever necessary, she will insist upon it in a tive present movement has been interrupted, way to make her will respected. She knows as its predecessor was, and it must on no what the just claims of her citizens are account be suffered to resume its career and how to maintain them. Herein is her Every consideration that called upon the militrne security against the abuse of military power, not in blindly and factionaly opposing party wherever it raised its head last summe party wherever it raised its head last summer the lawful use of such power. It is a poor way calls npon them to repeat the process now The work may have been initiated premature to forestall the neurpations of military authority by resisting the legitimate exercise of the ly the other day, but, be this as it may, the authority. Such a course is calculated not to work has been initiated, and, with all possiprevent but to provoke the evils apprehended. ble discretion yet with unwavering firmness, It is utterly impolitic as well as atterly wrong. it should be completed. There must be no

culiar to us. We expressed them during the thorities of the Union. Let both alike stand canvase which preceded the election of August | squarely np to the mark of duty which both The steamer McClellan from New Orleans last; and the expression was thoroughly conthe 10th has arrived. Nothing of a military

curred in by the loyal press and party of Ken
Iy in the face of friend and foe. It is just and lawful and necessary. Let them pru ities of the Union, governed by these views, dently but resolutely adhere to it. They can actually suffered no active enemy of the Union not indeed repudiate it without deliberately to stand for office in Kentucky at the last August election; and the loyal press and party of ore and deliberately blazoning the secessionists the State approved the step. Among the most of the State as victims and martyrs. Duty, explicit and emphatic in recommending this step, and in sustaining it after it was taken, cy, self-preservation itself, demand that the was our neighbor of the Democrat, who shall now speak on this point for us and for his loyal men of Kentucky shall now stand faith fully and manfully by the policy they them-selves have contributed to establish. And Onr neighbor, in the Democrat of the 18th Onr neighbor, in the Democrat of the 18th of June last, said:

There are men in Kentucky running for office who are the open enemies of the government to which Kentucky belongs, whose entire sympathies and feelings are with a government at fact hostile to us. They are eager for office and spoils, notwithstanding they contend that there is no government. They would take the oath required to enter upon the duties of an office, and construe it to mean an oath to support Jeff Davis's government. Now, Kentucky wants no such incumbents in her offices. If these men had proper self-respect, they would not be candidates. In all such cases the candidate should be required to take an oath that would be unequivocal. No government can exist in peace with offices filled by enemies of the government itself.

We would interfere with no man's sympathies, nor his abstract opinions; but he must so bey the laws and support the government of they will. Let the military authorities perform their duty. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR KENTUCKY. We have been gratified to notice the unusual unanimity with which both branches of our are accepted the proposals of the dowment of Agricultural and Polytechnic Colleges for onr State. The gift will be most

backward step on the part either of the loval men of the State or of the military au-

munificent and the liberality of our citizens will soon enable the institutions to get under way. The Select Committee appointed to receive subscriptions have met with great success. Lexington offers her fine college buildings, apparatus, library, lands, and four thousand dollars annually; Jessamine county offers her college buildings and \$40,000, and several institutions in the southern part of the State have made offers equally libral. It will be recollected that the act of Countress devotes We would interfere with no man's sympathies, nor his abstract opinions; but he must obey the laws and support the government of Kentucky, State and Federal, and give no aid, by word or deed, to a rebellion against both. In these distempered times, the man who will not pledge himself to this is not fit to be a candidate. In some instances men who have actually held offices in the Confederate forces, and who have taken part in the bogus Provisional Government of Kentucky, have the sublime impadence to set themselves np as candidates. These men have not only been guilty of treason, but by a law of this State they are liable to a fine and a term in the State prison. Such impudence entitles a man to be apprehended and handed over to the civil authorities. Of course we do not wish any man disfranchised for his opinions, provided he has obeyed the laws and given no aid to this rebellion, and is ready to pledge himself to do so in future. The class we have described are very different. They have no right to be candidates in this State, much less have they a right to hold the offices to which be recollected that the act of Congress devote ree hundred and sixty thousand acres of land, the proceeds of which are to be devoted as a perpetual fund for the educational expenses of the State Colleges, but it allows no part of them to be used for the construction or repair of the collegiate buildings, though percentage can be taken for the purchase of working farms. If, however, we can obtain land sufficient from private subscription, Ken-tacky will be enabled to devote the whole of the revenue accruing from the national gift to support of professors and to a series of experiments for advancing the agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of the State. We look, therefore, with great

solicitude to the action of the Select Commit tee and its report to the Legislature. neighbor said:

It is an error to suppose that we have any political parties in Kentucky, in the well-nnderstood sense of the term in this country.

Political parties differ on the question as to how the government shall be administered.

All such parties have, up to this time, been supporters of the government itself. Now we have the State for the government and a faction struggling to destroy it. This latter class cannot be recognized as a legitimate party. No community can tolerate a faction of enemics to its government. The cant about freedom of speech is out of place. A government and typotect men striving to destroy it.

Our neighbor said in the Democrat of the willing the strive days which expired under selves of the provision of the fifth section wirhin the sixty days, which expired under the proclamation of the President on the 23d day of September, 1862; and, that many such

derate States, having left their property in charge of agents, who collect the rents and forward the same to the parties, or retain and invest it for their benefit, therefore he warns all persons holding, renting, occupying, or using any such real or personal estates, or the rents, issues, and profits thereof, as well as all agents, not to pay the same over to the owners or their agents, but to retain the same untill some person suitable has been appointed in behalf of the United States to receive the same, and hold it subject to the order of

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, in a satirical hit npon the civilians who criticise military matters, which would do credit to Vanity Fair, says it heard one of the critical class say that Gen. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army of the Potomac, is a fool, or he never would have let the Federals

great expenditure of this war in money and blood." It has been immense—a great deal too much to peas for nothing. We must have

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA employment of letters of marque, are comprehensive measures looking to the complete

Confederate Government for five millions tended to meet our present wants as well as our prospective perils, and to chable us to defeat both domestic traitors and foreign enemies. It is not to be denied that the attitude of France towards our country is unfriendly and that the wily Emperor will allow no favorable opportunity for picking a quarrel with us to pass without availing himself of it. He has become jealous of us as "the sole dispenser of the products of the new world;" he wants our cotton and our gold mines, and he is now, under pretext of settling a difficulty with Mexico, sending large forces to the continent and landing them in dangerous contignity to our Southwestern frontier. Under these circumstances we look apon the action of Congress as eminently proper, and we can have no doubt that it will meet the hearty approval of the whole country.

Confederate Government for five millions steriling on a basis of conton aftor cents per pound, the heartified of exchanging his cotton for Confederate bonds at seventy cents, bearing eight per cent interest.

The Queen's speech contains very little of importance, excepting the following:

"Her Majesly has abstained from taking any to worsh the ordinate because it has not yet seemed to her that any such overtures would be attended with a probability of success, under pretext of settling a difficulty with Mexico, sending large forces to the continent and landing them in dangerous contignity to our Southwestern frontier. Under these circumstances we look apon the action of Congress as eminently proper, and we can have no doubt that it will meet the hearty approval of the whole country.

There are some papers captious and centre of the products of the products of the results of the products of the results of the products of the

There are some papers captious and cenorious enough to allege that every military officer punished for bad conduct onght to have been rewarded, and that every one rewarded for good conduct ought to have been punished. In fact they think all our officers worthy of punishment except those who have received

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., Feb. 11, via Cairo, Feb. 20.

Fifty men from Fort Henry and the 17th and 95th Illinois regiments, mounted as infantry, commanded by Capt. Theker, of the let kaneas, accompanied a small train down the west side of the lake yesterday. When about ten miles out they met, attacked, and routed hearly three hondred of the 3d Louislana cavalry. Reinforcements sent ont arrived too late to participate.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known. One Lieutenant and forty-two privates were taken prisoners. Our loss is as follows:

Close observation shows a new fort lately erected on the heights in the center of Vicksborg. Our forces are still working on the canal.

The ram Queen of the West has gone down

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18, via CAIRO, Feb. 20.

The tug Hercules, having two barges of coal in tow, going to the fleet, rounded to on the opposite side of the river early this morning, being unable to proceed on account of the heavy fog. Scarcely had the boat touched the landing, when a party of rebels rushed aboard, took possession, captured officers and crew, stole what they could, and then set fire to the vessel. All this was accomplished in a remarkably short time, but was not discovered by the gunboats, that lay not far off, till the flames attracted their attention. By that time those who had been taken prisoners were released and the rebels were ont of reach. The boat is a total loss. MEMPHIS, Feb. 18, via CAIRO, Feb. 20.

boat is a total loss.

The steamer Chippewa Valley was seized below Island No. 63, by the civil authorities, for violation of rules. She had a load of cotton.
It is reported that the whole fleet will run the blockade at Vicksburg.

The iron-clad gunboat Lafayette and the General Price are expected down soon.

General Price are expected down soon.

MURPRESSORO, Feb. 20.

MURPRESSORO, Feb. 20.

The capture of Vicksburg was reported today by Confederate officers who approached
our lines with a flag of truce from the rebel
General commanding at Tullahoma.

Captain Hoblitzell, of Gen. McCook's staff,
received the flag, and in conversation the officer in charge of the mission remarked, "well,
won have got Vicksburg at last, though you
have paid dearly for the prize." After adverting to the subject in these words, he refused
to give any particulars. The rumor is credited
at headquarters.

at headquarters.

The weather to-day has been more encouraging, and stormy winds have set in, which will greatly improve the condition of the roads. If these winds continue for three days longer, you may reasonably expect to hear of the immediate resumption of active operations

tions.

Onr scouts report that the enemy are well posted in force at Tullahoma, and that their advanced lines extend to Shelbyville and Woodbury.

The railroad bridge over Stone river has been completed, and the first through train from Nashville arrived at the depot here this morning.

morning.

Washinoton, Feb. 21.

The reports of a misunderstanding between Seward and Mercier are untrue. They are on the very best terms.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. Mr. Powell defended the recent meeting in Frankfort, Ky., and denonneed Col. Gilbert for breaking it up.
Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, replied.

New York, Feb. 22.
The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th expresses great indignation against Dronyn de L'Huys' peace plau. It scouts all ideas of mediation, and says the only Commissioners they have are Lee, Beauregard, Longstreet, Jackson, and Johanon.

Johnson.
In reference to the proposed conference, it says it is well the Washington Government refuses the suggestion. Conferences are good, and battle is good, but both together would be too much. The French Emperor was snubbed by England and lectured by the United States. Will he end, as he onght to have begun, by recognizing the Confederacy and sending a Minister to Richmond. Until he brings himself to that point the Confederates will no more thank him for his interference than the Yankees.

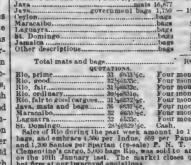
ankees.
The flag of truce boat brought from City

The Times' Washington despatch states that the War Department has no information of the disaster to our forces at Port Hudson.

Gen. Butler was offered the command of the expedition against Vicksburg, but declined. The Mercury's despatch states that a long list of officers who have uttered disloyal sentiments has been reported. They will be dismissed and the list published.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.

George N. Saunders, who sailed for Europe on Friday evening, had been staying here for a few days previously. He is the bearer of despatches for the Confederate Government. ABRIVAL OF PRISONERS .- One hundred and forty rebel prisoners were brought to this city on Saturday by the train from Nashville. NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET. NEW YORK CO. 17, 1863....bags



persons are now within the so-called Con- STOCKS OF SUGAR, COFFEE, AND COTTON IN FUROPE.

The following table will show the stocks of sugar, coffee, and collon at the principal Enropean markels on the 31st of December, 1862:

She may have been taken to Louisville.

I will pay the above reward for the delivery of the said mare at this place or secured so I can recover mare.

ANTHONY VARDEMAN.

LEAANON, Feb. 13, 1863. COTTON SEED.

5 BAGS TENNESSEE for sale by PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. PLOUGHS. A VERY'S (cast);
RICHMOND (steel);
INDIANAPOLIS (steel);
ROVER (steel); for asla by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

SEED OATS.

1,000 BUSHELS PRIME NORTHERN for 120 46&w2 PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. Ine owner it erty. and ray co law directs.

preparation of our land and ocean militia to be prepared for any emergency. They are intended to meet our present wants as well as tended to meet our present wants as well as

ucturing districts."

In the House of Lords, the question being

the American war, but he regretted that they had not joined with France, with an attempt, however hopeless, to effect an armistice and cessation of hostilities, as it would lead the parties to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged, and ended by approving of the course of the Government on the American question.

There is news of an insurrection in Cochin China, and a desperate attack on the French forces. Severe fighting had taken place, but the Cochin Chinans were repulsed with a heavy loss.

NEW YORE, Feb. 21.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted a strong protest against the wrongs that the British Government had allowed to be inflicted upon our commerce in her home and colonial ports. In the matter of the Alabama the Chamber also adopted a resolution in favor of letters of marque against the Alabama, Florida, and other piratical cruisers; also a memorial to the Secretary of the Navy, asking further defences in New York harbor.

Washington Feb. 20

Washington, Fcb. 20.

The Committee of Conference on the Ways and Means bill appointed to-night, consists of Senators Fessenden, Sherman, and Hicks, and of Representatives Morrill, Vallandigham, and Fenton. It is thought the Committee will report in favor of the House section and thorizing the issue of \$300,000,000 level tender. thorizing the issue of \$300,000,000 legal tender notes, and will compromise the disagreement between the two houses on the bank taxing section, so as to make the tax a light one.

(Special the New York World.)
Simon Cameron has just addressed a letter to the President fully declining the Russian mission, and intimating that he may serve his country in a military capacity. Gen. Clay therefore returns to St. Petersburg.

[N.Y. Times' Despatch.]

The House Indiciary Committee have prepared a report sustaining the Postmaster General in his exclusion of disloyal newspapers from the mails.

New York, Feb. 21.

from the mails.

New York, Feb. 21.

Fonr hundred sailors left yesterday for Admiral Porter's Mississippi fleet.

New Orleans advices state that Col. Paine, Acting Brigadier-General, left Baton Rouge on the 17th with three transports conveying the 4th Wisconsin and three other regiments. These troops disembarked at Plaquemine, thirty miles below, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and marched inland to an Indian village, seven miles distant, comprising about half a dozen miserable cabins. Arriving at sunset the troops bivouacked for the night.

The steamer Iberville followed with the stores and tents and a guard of cavalry by way of Plaquemine bayou. There our troops are temporarily encamped, at no great distance from a crevasse which has already submerged some adjacent woods. Two weeks ago this Indian village was occupied by a band of guerillas, who were driven off by a company of United States cavalry.

The Iberville took on board, in lieu of her military stores, npwards of \$4,000 worth of sugar and molasses from the neighboring planters, who professed themselves rejoiced at the opportunity of transmitting their produce to New Orleans. It now lies at the levee of this city. Gen. Amory left for Carrollton yesterday, to proceed with several regiments to reinforce Col. Paine. The entire force will push for Bute La Rose, there to effect a junction with Gen. Weitzel.

[Special to the Phliadelphia Inquirer.] (Special to the Philadelphia Innuirer.)

WASHINOTON, Feb. 20.

Scouts report Col. Fitzbugh Lee at Culpepper Conrthonse with 2,000 cavatry. His pickets extend nine miles, to Hazel river and the road to Warrenton and the Rappahannock, on the Orange and Alexandria road.

No rebel force is now north of these two points except White's guerillas near Leesburg.

Col. Baker's detectives have captured 12 persons engaged in running goods to Richmond.

mond.

Upon them was found \$9,000 in notes on the Southern banks and \$5,000 in gold. They had passes from Gen. Winder to go beyond the lines, but not through Lee's army nor south of the James river.

New York, Feb. 20.

The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans on the 12th, arrived this evening.

Considerable discontent existed among the troops, growing out of an unwillingness of the white soldiers to be placed on a common feating with the negroese. footing with the negroes.

The report was current from Galveston that the Brooklyn was aground in Gleven feet

The lecture announced this evening at American Institute by Mr. Vallandigham on come off, unmistakable evidence that loyal sentiments of Baltimore would tolerate his presence having induced abandonment of the lecture.

Frankfort, Feb. 19.
The discussion of Federal affairs in the Honge was of the same tone as that heretofor used. A memorial, signed by several prominent members of the Convention, which was nent members of the Convention, which was broken up yesterday by the military authori-ties, was presented to the House to-day, and it was refused to suspend the rules that it might be considered, by a vote of yeas 40, nays 40.

Chicago, Feb. 20.

A Cairo telegram says the ram Queen has gone on an expedition up Red River for the purpose of destroying rebel vessels. If successful, one of the chief sources of rebel supplies will be cut off.

CARO, Feb. 20.
The tow-boat Hercules was burned on Thesday last by guerillas just above Memphis.
It is reported at Memphis that 4,000 rebels are within six miles of the Charleston Rajl-

Inacettus Brown to phiss man, at the residence On the evening of the 19th lant, at the residence francis McCorkhill, in this city, by Elder D. P. I on the Christian Church, Mr. Jose On the 19th Instant, by the Rev. Father Holman

In St. Louis, Feb. 17th, Mrs. Latitia H. Davidson In Evanaville, Indiana, February 1, 1863, after a shortliness, Lavas Belle, dank hier of W. W. and Lue F. Hinkle, agod 4 pears and 19 days.
On the 18th inst., Mrs. Many E., wife of S. M. Merwih, it the 2vith year of her age.

On Friday morning, 20th Instant, at nine e'clock DENELIUS VAN BUSNIAK, in the 87th year of his age. ncinnati, on Thursday, February 19, after a of hnt three days duration, Mrs. Ann Meore years, wife of Enoch G. Megrue. On the 20th lust., at two o'clock A. M., WILLIAM F MEYER, in the 32d year of his age. His disease wa Jefferson County Sunday-School Con-

Rems of interest.

Ministers in the county are requested to announce this convention from their desks.

THEO. BROWN, Prest.
W. W. SENTENT, Sec'y. w. SERIEST, SEC.

Way to the jail of Barren county, Kentucky, on the jail of j COMMERCIAL

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 7th and Queenstown on the 8th, has arrived. Her dates are one week later. She brings 150 Lancashire operatives, sent by Miss Cours.

Cours.

Cours.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

GFFICE OF THE LOUISVELLA JOURNALS, She Drings 150 Lancashire operatives, sent by Miss

REMARKS.—The market for gold has fluctuated. REMARKS.—The market for gold has fluctuated considerably during the week, hut the selling rathe close was reported at 60061 % cent premium,

flld&w3m

Brown's Bronchlat Thousas.
"Your Troches are too well and favorably own to need commendation."
on. Chas. A. Pherry, Pres. Massachusetts

"They have suited my case exactly, reli

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, REDUCE, LESSEN, AN

Dr. THOMAS R. HANARD, of Portsmonth, Bho

Island, says: "That twenty-seven years' experien with this medicine confirms his ballef that in we few cases would the Physician's activious be requir-if Brandreth's Pills were pramptly used in the car

J. J. Cook, publisher of the Banner, at Benningto Vt., says: "Brandreth's Pills cured me of Dyspep when every other means had failed and I was actual given up by my physicians and friends."

The same testimony is given by N. Bures, Eq., ti well-known eithen of Williamsburg, and thousands

rope at 7c. Sales of Manilla at 22@23c Brans. - Sales white bears at \$222 50 % bushel, an

and gluseng at 68@70c.

COAL-Piltshurg by the harge and boat-load held FLOCE AND GRAIN.—Light sales of superfine flour at \$6.25 for superfine and \$6.50\text{\text{\text{of}}}\$ 75 for extra. Wheat is un-changed, with light sales at \$1.262\$ 30 for red and prime white. We quote corn from wagon at 55\text{\text{\text{of}}}\$ 50 for ear and 55\text{\text{\text{of}}}\$ 60 for shelled. Outs in demand at 70 from wagons. Ryo 90@35c. Salee of barley at \$1.200 25. Salee shipsiuffat \$18 % ton, shorts \$15, and bran at \$11. Frathers—Sales feathers at 2000. Flaxesto—Scarce, with sales to the mills at \$2 per

imlled. Sales New Orleans sugar in hhds at 13/46 3/4c, yellow sugar in bhis 13/46/14c, and crushed, pow ed, and granulated at 16%@17c. New York at

Rio coffee at 33 %34c. Sales soda at 7%3cc. Bice 8 %3cc.
Hidden, &c.—We quote green at 5%6c, dry sain at 15c, and clly filut at 17c. We quote oak sole at 3%3 40c, hembock 3337c, harness 3%4cc, skirting 43c, city calf at \$22,307 % dozen, French \$26%3c.

HEMP—The receipts are light and sales are made at \$1306138 for undressed Kentneky and \$250 % ton for dressed.

Hav-Sales of thmothy at \$17@18 % ton for light and hard pressed.

Inon, Names, and Steel-Pig iron is selling at \$430 48 Whom for hot and cold hlast, and the marker not well snpplled. Stone coal bar iron 41/241/c, and charcoal bar al 51/261/5 F B, and sizes out of bar at same tariffrates. Prices firm, with an neward tondency, tariff rates. Prices firm, with an apward tendency. The slock of nails on the market is ampla. We hear of sales from first hands in lots of 100 kegs at 85, for lod, and the customary advance for the smaller sizes. Retail price \$5 2265 59 for 10d. Cast-steel 22625c P. h. English blister 18@300 P B, American blister 8600 P B, American blister 8600 P B, American blister 8600 P B.

LINSZED OIL—In demand at \$1 5001 55 P gallon.
PROVISIONS.—The market continues firm, without any advance in prices. Sales have been limited. An large demand would undoubtedly cause an advance.
Mr. T. O. Barter reports the sales of the week at 1,549
bbts old mess pork at \$11, now generally held at \$11 50;
290 hbls city cut new mess \$14 50; 600 bbls country at an Interior point, at \$13.50; about 400 tes prime lard a \$94c, now held firmly at 10c for therees and 10%c for keggs; 5,060 pleces bulk shoulders at 4%c. No sales o new bacon except from wagons, which we quota at 66 for shoulders, 7%c for sides, and 3c for hams.

SHERTINOS.—Cotton sheelings we quote at 42c for W.

G: W. SOAP AND CANDLES—The demand is good. Saler SOAF AND CANDLES—The demand is good. Sales Garman soap at 686%. Star candles 17@18c for light and heavy weight
SALT—Fair supply with light sales of Kanawha at 50@55c % bushel, which is a decline.
Bard—Clover seed advanced to 37 250.7 50.7 We quote timothy at \$2.75@3; red top at \$1.10@1.25; binegrass 120.23. Autra clean \$2.50; hemp seed \$4; orchard

The sales of mannfactured tobacco have been light sides 2 5 P B; Virginia 75-68-175.
Whisky-Sales of raw on Saturday at 2 5c.
WOOL-Sales washed at 60555c.
The source Tonness in a male, but freights are also

wood—Sales washed at soggets.

TaxioHrs—Tonnage is ample, but freights are plen
titul at the following rates for pound freights: To
Pittshurg 40c & hundred Sa, to Cincinnati 20c, to
Henderson 25c, to St. Louis 35c. The nominal rates
are, to Memphia 81, to Nashville 82, and to Bowling
Green 81, but there are comparatively few shipments
to the last three points. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Markst-George M. Fager, LOUISVILLA, Feb. 21, 1963. The receipts and sales of live stock at this yard dar

ing the week ending lo-day have been very good, and the market more in favor of drovers and sellers. Prices a little belter.

Hogs-The market was telerably well s

Receipts this week 21,096. Quotations: \$5 75026 owt, live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and no sale stilllery-fed, are the quotations given by D. Graperintendent of the market. The trade opened fonday morning with a full supply, at liberal rad quota the sale, and some lots reached to case up to quotant the sale, and some lots reached as a further than the sale, and some lots reached as a further than the sale as further NEW YORK, Feb. 21, P. M.

TOBACCO IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania lobacco crop this year, it is sak has proved quite successful. In Laucaster county the leaf tobacco business has increased vary largely with the fast few years, and wast nume have been expectitives who purchase on their own account, there at those who buy largely on ceam mission, generally taling a coniract to furnish a certain quantity, and reviving a fixed percentage for their services. The price is the year are much higher than they were last and sales do not appear quite so brisk, although whear of some heavy purchases. The prices paid a generally from sixteen to eighteen cents per pounty et these are frequently varied by the quality of the article offered. Holders, in some lastances, appear to be holding back for a higher figure, but buyers do meem willing to advance any; in fact, some appear to any in fact, some appear to any in fact, some appear to a plate indifferent as to buying at the above ranching a part of the crop last year was heavy, and, not it assessed in the art of the property of the property

CARTER & BROTHER,

Corner Main and Slath streets, Louisville, Ky. WE HAVE NOW AND WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP ON HAND A LABGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK of STAPLE and FANCE DRY GOODS and NUTIONS suited to the season, which we will sail as love

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At No. 127 Mem street, opposite the orders.
isville, Ky. Cash must a ompany the orders.
isville, Ky. Cash must a ompany the orders.
Weoblew Agost
was Claim Agost

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenges which I now carry always in my pecket; that trouble in my Throat, (for which the Tacches are a specific,) having made me often a mere whisperer."

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which i began thicking well of."

REV. HEART WARD BENGREE.

"Great service in subduing Hoarsenses."

REV. DANIEL WISE, New York.

"The TROCHES are a staff of life to me."

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"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c." Dr. G. F. Bisellow, Booton.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

"With me the use of the Troches is an absolute necessity, and I cannot understand how aps dlawids Ttwiy THE FAIRY WEDLING! spe isi arrangement, we publish enclusion and Photographs of the Littleputian W PARTT, n- follows: GEN. TOM THUMB in his Wedding suit...price 25;cta. Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in Wedding dress in Mr. and Mrs. GEN. TOM TRUMB in Wed-COMMUDURE NI Trand Miss MINNIA, groomsman and bridermoid.

Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMS in colebrated Mises LAVINIA and MINNIE WARo BEIDAL PASTY (group o 4) The BEIDAL PAKIY (Surcoscopes plo The BRIDAL PARTY (Statement out The price of cart putares, colored, will be 125c s. Can be sent uy mail on receipt of price and sec

can be sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

None genuine unless stamped with our trule mark,
EA in a circle, on the front of the photograph. Meware of spurrous copies made front engravings, buE. of H. T. ANTHONI, but Broadway, b.
Manufacture re o the best Photographic dibeass and
The bulbers of Carl Photographic dibeass and
The bulbers of Carl Photographic dibeas and
force by Bastor.

The distance of the accumulate partners of the distance of t oute necessity, and I cannot understand how officer, who is called non by his position oues his voice in command, can snote without them."

EDW'P F. Jonas, Colonel Mass. 26th. g my throat and clearing the voice so that could sing with ease."

T. Ducharms, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal Time the True Tost-Experience the Best Guide. AN OLD STANDARD REMEDT Observe. As there are imitations be sure obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam

which by long experience have proved their ralide, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents oer Box. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. feb21 dixw1 bove complaints, and thousands of families keep it on and as a Standard Family Medicine. Sold generally, Trice 50 cents and 31. Prepared only by REED, CUTLER, & CO., Boston, GENUINE PREPARATIONS for sale by Rs GENUINE PREPARATIONS for saie by Kappmond & Tyler, 74 Fonth street, near Main—Jonas Whitcome's remedy for Ashma. Helm-Bold's Buthe for diseases of the Urinary Organs. Helmbold's Sarsaparallia for Cleansing the Blood. DeGrath's Electric Oil for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Lyos's Cartawas Brandy, a highly approved Toxic. Davis's Tetter Ointment for all cruptions of the skin. H.W. WILKES, JR., MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

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POISON NOT THE HEAD NITBATE OF SILVER. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

PURE-SAFE-UNEQUALLED Dr. CHILTON, of NEW YORK,

e any shade from rich, mellow hr

iont that is injurious to the hair.

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ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO. Commission Merchants AND BANKERS,

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF MAR shull county, Ky., on 4th February, 18-3, as rgi. art county, Tonn.

H. JOHNSON, Jailer.

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EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED

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acuth of Hopkinsville, Ky., on the Cox
Mill Boad, surrounded by wealth, intelligence, schurches, mills, &c.; in 25 miles of the turns
Cumberland river; 550 acres in a fine state of cuton; the remainder facely timbered; 150 acres
wheat: 15 acres in menaration for tobacce. He

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TOBACCO SEED;
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In papers and in quantities to suit purchasers, we have a fresh stock in stora and for sale allowest cash prices
Our stock of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS is very large and varied. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. MUNN & CO. FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. A. G. MUNN

WOULD INFORM HIS OLD GARDENER
fresh stock of EEDS that the has received a
fresh stock of EEDS that Cabbage;

Ox Heart Cabbage;

Early Cauliflower;

Call at 217 Main street, between Second and Third,
two doors below the Tell graph Office.

MUNN & CO. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Barren commy, Kentucky, on the 2d day of Barren commy, Kentucky, on the 2d day of Berren commy, Kentucky, on the 2d day of Berren commy, 1974, a negro man as a runnway, to Harrison Davis, of Marshall county, Ky. Said negro is about 5 feet inches high; had on a brown coat, take hat, will weigh 166 or 170 perunds, beary made, and lack complexion, about 3 or 30 years of an and the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an and the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an and the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an and the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an and the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an and the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an and the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an another the comments of the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an another the comments of the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an another the complexion and the complexion about 3 or 30 years of an another the complexion and the complexion

D. J. DENTON, J. B. C. "HOME-MADE."

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The Great Remedy of the Age,

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SALINE APERIENT.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Transby Sas and Eand, Bestderule in Hort-timates, Fe of Sedenius, Habitated Plantane will find it a visit and Comvales. The selection of the West and Convalent of the Sas and Sas

water poured upon it to protter a water poured upon it to protter a cont beverage.

Numerous instrumentals from professional argentlemen of the highest standing through country, and its readily increasing popular suries of years, strumply guaranty in efficacy nable character, and commend it to the five tice of an intelligent public.

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A plied.
fits barder WM. SKENE & CO.'S. Builde et. Axio Grease.
WE have a very emperior article of Axio Grease for Wagons, Caria, Buggies, &c., in barrels, hoga fill balaw WM, REENE & CO.'S, Bullitt of.

Candle, Lardoll, and Coal Off Lenterns. Deal-on supplied: WM. SKENE & CO. S. Bullies et. COAL OIL LAMPS of all kinds. A very large to-

WM. SEENE & CO.'S, Builte of M.

Agricultural.

How To GROW CELERY .- A correspond of the Prairie (III.) Farmer furnishes the following in regard to the growth of celery: lowing in regard to the growth of celery:

(The method adopted by Mr. Samnel Waters, the landlord of the Pennsylvania House, Urbana, Champaign county, in this State, has produced the best results of any we have seen. He has succeeded in blanching the stalks of this plant to the length of three or four feet, and producing celery at once gigantic, fragrant, deliceous, and tender. For the beacht of your readers, I have obtained from a neighbor of his, old man Higgingbottom, the following account of the process:

When and How to Plant the Seed.—Plant about the lest of April, thickly, in drills four

wing account of the process:

When and How to Plant the Seed.—Plant about the let of April, thickly, in drills four or five inches apart, in a bed previously prepared of a compost of ashea, chip, and old barn yard maunre. This compost favors the germination of the seed, which, like all small seeds, is rather difficult to start. To-bacco plants are seldom raised except from a bed largely composed of fresh ashea.

Pirst time Transplanting—When the plants have achieved a growth of four or five luches, they are transplanted into a bed prepared as the first, and allowed to stand in rows six inches apart and the same distance between the plants. This work will require to be done some time in May or early in June, according to the season, and is calculated to make the plants. This work will require to be done between the 15th and 25th of July. About the 1st of July prepare a trench as follows: Throw ont the soil six inches deep and from 24 to 30 Inches wid, and fill with a compost of about one-fifth ashes and four-fifths chip and old well rotted barn-yard manure. Spade this trench over, threating the blade down to the handle and thoroughly mix with the soil beneath, and with rake and fork make a mellow, fine deep bed. Then let the bed remain a week or ten days, and spade it over again, commencing at the end of the trench at which yer left off alther first time of spading. Rake, knead, and pulverize as before. By these processes the soil is not only rendered friable and tender, but any fermentation that may have been going on has been accelerated and finished—than which nothing is more destructive to germin atten up, the leaf stalks except the heart stalk chipped off at the top, and the root cut off within an lach of the crowa. The plants are then carefully assorted as to size, and sot in the trench with great precision. Mr. Weters then carefully assorted as nonther runs his trowel down and cuts off the fibrous roots all about the plants. Cutting these lateral roots seems to operate in the cultivates with a gardener's

pained by the examination of candidates. Repicted: expiration of the moving hour to
the called up the special order, samely in
the called up the special order, samely in
the called up the special order, samely in
the longituding and calling out the militia of the
United States.

Mr. Wilson of Hamachusetta said he jimpl;
Mr. Wilson of Hamachusetta said he jimpl;
Mr. Wilson of grade order in the called of the preservation of antional life, and for twenty month
why they were introduced. We were now
caugaged in a gigstutic straggle for the preservation of antional life, and for twenty month
we had been seening the young most of the
caffered much from battle and disease, until
contenting and the contribution of the contenting sections. Here you can
now many of the old regiments unsubered no
none than four hundred. We were told by
take leaders of the rebellion that they were
make no compromise; therefore the fully of
talking of powe and compromise was comprehended by all byral men, and all such
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SPEECH OF THE HON, NAT. WOLFE,

four millions of slaves, to exercise rapiue, lust, murder, and every crime of which hu-

Delivered in the House of Representatives on the 11th February, 1863, on the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Charrman. We are taught in our po-litical philosophy that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This maxim has been treas-ured by our people as the screet tafeguard of our free institutions.

I stand here to-day not only to utter an ap-proving voice of the wisdom of the sentiment,

I stand here to-day not only to utter an approving voice of the wisdom of the sentiment, but to carry it into practical execution, by a candid and fearless exposition of the madness and folly of those who have been entrusted with the management of our national affairs. I might justly employ stronger language in expressing my feelings in reference to the unconstitutional actsof the Administration, but I forbear. My purpose is to express what I believe to be the views of my constituents, and, indeed, a majority of the Union men of Kentucky, in reference to those measures of our public servants which have complicated our difficulties, by overriding and overraling the Constitution, and thereby postponing the termination of the civil strife which distracts our country to a period which, I fear, defies the calculation of the most sagacious of our statesmen.

statesmen.

But whilst I employ myself in this task,

statesmen.

But whilst I employ myself in this task, I shall not withhold from those who are clothed with the power, and whose duty it is, if possible, to suppress the rebellion, my gratitude and admiration for the exertions which they have constitutionally made to accomplish the great work of restoring the Union.

A restoration of the Unian as it was, and the Constitution as it is, is the battle cry of the Union men of Kentucky. We want no Union which is to stand upon broken fragments of the Constitution. We want a Union which is based upon that glorious Constitution which our fathers framed, and without which, in all its grand proportions, we can never expect to enjoy rational liberty.

It has been truly said that the present war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Sonthern States. Guilty ambition, prompted the direful deed; but the remote causes are to be traced to sectional hatred, which had been lone created and fostered in both extremes (North and South) of our conntry. Degenerate public men, in the language of a distinguished statesman, forgetful of the warnings of the sages of the Republic, proclaimed the impossibility of living together in harmony, from causes which existed at the time of the foundation of the Government, but which the great men of that day had the magnanimity to compromise and adjust.

Kentucky uever participated in their unhal-

just.
Kentucky uever participated in their unhallowed feelings. Her great heart has been always filled with affection for the whole sister-hood of States. She has contemplated, with indescribable emotion, the grandeur of the political fabric which our fathers erected, and her carnet prayer has been, and is now, that it may be repretual.

may be perpetual.
On the 4th of March, 1861, the present Pres

is the state time of produce. But have proceed the state time of produce and the state of the produce and the produce a

I will not pursue this subject further.

John Quincy Adsma, in 1842, in a speech in the Congress of the United States, uttered these words: "When a country is invaded, and two hostile armies are met in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all siaves in the invaded territory." The utterance of such a sentiment as applicable to the President of the United States, startled the nation, and brought down mpon him the universal condemnation of all patriotic hearts.

But it seems that the President of the United States, unmindful of the declaration made in

But it seems that the President of the United States, unmindful of the declaration made in his Inaugural address, has adoped the startling declaration of Mr. Adams, and proclaimed freedom to upwards of three millions of slaves, under a power unknown to the Constitution, and which is based only upon his opinion of the uccessity of the occasion. And are we to sit silent and permit such a usurpation of power to go nurebuked? What limit exists to the exercise of power if the Chief Magistrate is thus tolerated? May he not, by his fiat, condemn three millions of white citizens to death? May he not deprive them, not only of slaves, but of all other property? Sir, I for one will raise my voice against the usurpation and the usurper. In vain have our fathers established a free Government. In vain have they ordained a written Constitution, by which power was limited. In vain did they build ramparts which they deemed impregnable to the assaults of power upon the rights of the citizaten, if a Proclamation of the President, not warranted by the Constitution, is to be the law of the land!

But the President does not stop here. Power is not only aggressive, but it is progressive in its assauntions.

is not only aggressive, but it is progressive in its assumptions. The liberty of the citizen has been invaded, and the great writ, which is a not only aggressive, but it is progressive in its assumptions. The liberty of the citized in shaped in the foreign of the season invaded, and the great writ, which was devised in almost the crepusculum of civilization, for the protection of the citizen, has been trampled under foot. And now the citizen is liable to be arrested and tried for offences undefined, not by a jury of his peers, but by a military commission. Sir, it will the the constitution of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to clothe the President with imperial power, such as a involved in the proclamation and the destruction of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to corethrow the Constitution to crush the rebellion; in the more approached by the Constitution to crush the rebellion; if it is necessary to constitution of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to core throw the Constitution to crush the rebellion; in the more approached by the Constitution of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to core throw the Constitution to crush the rebellion; it is necessary to constitution of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to core throw the Constitution to crush the rebellion; it is necessary to constitution to crush the rebellion; it is necessary to constitution to crush the rebellion; and the proclamation and the destruction of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to constitution to crush the rebellion; and the proclamation and the destruction of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to constitution to crush the rebellion; and the proclamation and the destruction of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to constitution to crush the rebellion; and the proclamation and the destruction of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to constitution to crush the rebellion; and the proclamation and the destruction of the writ of habess corpus; if it is necessary to constitution to crush the rebellion;

despotsin, with the will be the fresheaf, founded on alleged military necessity, is the law of the land.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to the States all the rights not granted to the National Government. It is of the last necessity to preserve the received rights of the States unimpaired. When they are destroyed, liberty is gone.

Mr. Chairman, the action of the abolition party, in the Congress of the United States, sickens the heart of the conservative Union mau, and fills him with forebodings of the downfall of constitutional Government. It is openly proclaimed by that party, in Congress, that they want no Union which recognizes slavery. They would convert the war in which we are engaged into war for the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the rights of the States.

Kentucky will furnish neither men or money for such a purpose.

Kentucky will furnish neither men or money for such a purpose.

The scheme of the President to emancipate the slaves of Kentucky, upon a principle of compensation, the people of this State are unalterably opposed to. How humilisting it is to the pride of the patriotic citizen when he reflects that the Chief Magistrate of the nation should plead as a reason for urging such a scheme, that there is a pressure upon him in favor of the scheme which he cannot resist! What pressure did he mean? I answer, the pressure of abolitionism. The abolitionist desires emancipation in Kentucky, and the Chief Magistrate yields to their pressure.

Sir, when I look back upon the career of abolitionism, when I see its arrogance, its assumption, its impudence, I search in vain for appropriate terms in which to express my feelings. alterably opposed to. How himilisting it is to the pride of the patriotic citizen when he reflects that the Chief Magistrate of the nation should plead as a reason for urging such a scheme, that there is a pressure upon him in favor of the scheme which he cannot resist. What pressure did he mean? I answer, the pressure of abolitionism. The abolitionist desires emancipation in Kentucky, and the Chief Magistrate yields to their pressure.

Sir, when I look back upon the career of abolitionism, when I see its arrogauce, its assumption, its impudence, I search in vain for appellation for abolitionism.

The alphabet, which spells the name of The sites, of conspirator, of traitor, refuses an appellation for abolitionism.

But, Mr. Chairman, much as I abhor abalitionism. I have equal abhortoner for secsions its authors, in the estimation of every true lover of his country, occupy the highest and bleakest eminence of human infamy. They

Party we owe the disastrous defeat at Bull
Run. It is to them that we owe the more recent defeat at Fredericksburg. Their counsels
have filled the land with mourning, and reddeted our fields with the blood of the noblest
of one with

seek to tear down our Government, which is a consummation of human wisdom. They have brought about a rebellion, together with their allies of the abolition party, which has drenched the land with fraternal blood. Fields laid waste, desolate habitations, the wail of the widow and the orphan, are the

four millions of slaves, to exercise repine, lust, murder, and every crime of which human nature is capable; and these canting hypocretes call themselves Union men. May a chosen curse of Heaven blast the wretches who would thus ruin their country.

In his inaugural address, under the sanction of an oath, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, the President declared, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so." This declaration was made after six States had passed ordinances of secession. It is true the President has no lawful right to interfere with the institution of slavery in States where it exists. The Constitution of the United States not only recognizes slavery, but it protects the owner of the slave in the enjoyment of his property. Slavery is recognized in that portion of the Constitution uses the words, "three-fifths of the slaves of the country. The Constitution uses the words, "three-fifths of all other persons," but no one will dispute that slaves were meant. The Coustitution protects the owner in the enjoyment of his slave, when it provides that no peon held to service or labor no use State, under the laws thereof, escaping Into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but fruits of secession and abolitionism combined.

There is no crime to which it has not given birth. Despotic power is exercised by the leader of the Government which secession has birth. Despotic power is exercised by the leader of the Government which secession has established. A remorseless conscription fills the armics which treason has brought to the field, and ruin, dire ruin, is the inevitable destiny of our country if either abolition or secesion succeeds. Go to the South, and look at the fields which but lately blossomed as a rose. Ruin and desolation now prevail. The stillness of death reigns, except when it is interrupted by the trumpet's clangor and the cannon's roar; and kentucky is invited to share their destiny. Invited did I say? rather have those architects of ruin sought to subjugate the rinto a compliance with their despotic will. But kentucky will accept no such destiny. She will dispute every inch of ground with abolitionism and secession, and she will fall, if fall she most, struggling to aphold the Constitution and the Union, surrounded by her children, whose loyal henrits will animate them in their last, it may be fruitless struggle for constitutional Government.

It may be asked, Mr. Chalman, what is to be the end of this civil war? I sanswer, a leconstruction of the Union as it was, and the re-establishment of the Constitution as it is. If ave an ahiding confidence in the patriotism and to good sense of the people. The voice of the great Democratic party of the North is heard, and it gives assurance that conservations it to be maintained. The true Union and the Union are re-establishment of the Government and to work and the Union are re-established on their original foundation.

Mr. York, Feb. 16.

The Alabama sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the night of Jannary 25th.

News from Roanoke Island states that the rebels have 125 small boats secreted in hayous and creeks of Terrill and Hyde connties, by means of which they expect to cross to the island and capture the garrison.

The steamer Swan, from key West for New Orleans, has been lost, with 17 of her crew and along the proposal constitution of the Constitution as it is. I have an ahiding confidence in the peo

siave, when it provides that no jayout beld as the recognition one State, ander the laws thereof, excaping lato another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor may be described when such services of the constitution as it. I have an abiding confidence in the particular of the constitution of a subject which has filled the least sof every where it it. I may be asked, Mr. Chalman, which it is a subject of the constitution of a subject which has filled the least sof every where it is a subject of the constitution of a subject which has filled the least sof every lower of his country with horror and alarman, 1863, is an act of usurpation, which, if silently submitted to, will terminate in the destruction of the Constitution, at an end, if the constitution is at an end, if the constituti

shall be reconstructed enters into his programme; and I do not believe, if I may be gramme; and I do not believe, if I may be permitted to judge the motives of the gentleman by his votes as a member of this body, that he desires a reconstruction of the Union. If I mistake not he has always, when the occasion here presented itself, voted against supplies of men and money to expel the rebels from Kentucky; and I doubt not it bas always gladdened his heart to learn that rebel victories have been obtained over the armies of the Union. I shall vote for no resolution which would strengthen the rebellion or give aid and countenance to the enemies of our Government.

countenance to the enemies of our Government.

And I am opposed, too, to the resolutions of the gentleman from Kuox. Whilst I yield my assent to the propositions contained in them, I think mere resolutions are behind the tlmes. The occasion, the great crisis which engages our deliberation, is worthy of something higher, more dignified, and more attractive.

An address would liken our proceedings more to the days when Virginia flung defiance in the teeth of the elder Adams by her famous report and resolutious.

I shall vote for the address and resolutions of the committee, because they express, not

I shall vote for the address and resolutions of the committee, because they express, not only my feelings and views, but because they express the views of my constituents, and, indeed, I believe, the views of a majority of the Union men of the State of Kentucky.

INDIANAPOLIS, Fgb. 16.
The resolutions against the employment of negro regiments are still pending in the Senate, and will pass if the minority do not leave

ate, and will pass if the minority do not leave their seats.

Mr. Ray entered his earnest protest against the obstacles interposed by the minority to the business of the Senate. They have delayed the whole work of the session.

Three weeks only remained, and the apportionment bill, the executive council bill, revenue bill, appropriation bills, the Important resolutions relative to Federal affairs, the bill fargingt accret publical societies, the bill fur-

Federal loes was nothing.
The steamer Polar Star, from Vicksburg, brings dates of Wednesday.
The work on the canal at Lake Providence

The work on the canal at Lake Providence and Yazoo Pass is progressing.

The 14th Wisconsin and the 11th Illinois were attacked near Lake Providence on Tresday by three rebel regiments. The latter were repuised and a number taken prisoners—one report says an entire Msssissippi regiment. The steamer White Cloud, from St. Louis for Memphis, was searched at Isladd No. 10, and a rebel mail was found on board.

and a rebel mail was found on board.

New York, Feb. 17.

A Washington letter of the 16th says that Senator Wilson stated in dehate in answer to a question addressed to him as chairman of the military committee, that the report of General McClellan on the Peninsula campaign will soon be made public.

Advices from Port au Prince say it is reported that the Alabama made two or three new prizes in six days after she left Kingston. The news was received by express from Jackmel, and it was added that two Captains of American vessels were landed by Semmes.

New York, Feb. 17.

Washington, Feb. 15.
Two refugees who left Richmond last Wed-Two refugees who left Richmond last Wednesday state that five brigades of troops from the rebel army at Fredericksburg passed through Richmond last Sunday, apparently on the way to Charleston. On Thursday the main hody of the rebel army stretched along the railroad between Sexton's Junction and Fredericksburg. They estimate these forces at 40,000 to 45,000.

40,000 to 45,000. Great anxiety is felt in Richmond in regard

way.

New York, Feb. 16.

A Key West letter gives the particulars of the chase of the Florida by the Sonoma on the Bahama banks. While the wind was light and the sea smooth, the Sonoma gained on the pirate, but, on reaching the open sea, and the wind freshening, the Florida drew rapidly away, and night coming on, she lost sight of the pirate. Some disarrangement of the Sonoma's machinery interfered in the rebel's favor.

New York, Feb. 16.

the Sonoma's machinery interfered in the rebel's favor.

NRW YORK, Feb. 16.

The World says of the operations at Vicksburg: It is reported that McArthur's division moved up to Lake Providence. Here it appears the Mississippi is not far removed from two streams, the bayous of Macon and Tersis, which at high water join the parent stream, thence they continue down nntil t.ey reach Red River. It is deemed possible, with little excavation and clearing, to turn so much of the river into a new channel as to make it navigable, leaving Vickshurg one hundred miles to the left. Should this succeed, we might expect to see half our army advancing in a fleet of transports to assist Banks at Port Hudson, preparatory to the grand attack on Vicksburg by the combined armies.

Washington, Feb. 16.

most simultaneously with piping away the boat the stranger again replied "we' are the Confederate steamer Alabama," which was a secompanied with a broadside. I at the same moment returned the fire and steered directly towards the Alabama, but she was enabled by her great speed, and by the foulness of the bottom of the listerss—and consequently her diminished speed—to thwart my attempt. When I had galared a distance of thirty yards from her, at this range musketry and pistole shots were exchanged. The firing continued in the same instant a shell passed into her and exploded, also cansing fire. A shell entered amidships in her hold, setting fire to it, and at the same instant a shell passed into her and exploded, also cansing fire. A shell entered amidships in her hold, setting fire to it, and at the same instant a shell passed into her and exploded, also cansing fire. A shell entered amidships in her walking bean and deck with steam, depriving me of any power to maneuvre the vessel or to work the pumpa, on which the residence of the fire depended. With the vessel or to work the pumpa, on which the reduction of the fire depended. With the vessel on fire in two places, and a hopeless wreck beyond human shot away and her engine rendered useless, I still maintained an active fire, with the hope of disabling the Alabama and attracting the attention of the fact of Galveston, which was only 28 miles distant. It was soon reported to me that shells had entered the Hatterns at the water line, tearing off entire sheets of firon, and the water rushing in, utterly defying every attempt to remedy the evil, and that her additional and the same intended to the same instant of the closely. The same intended to the same instant of the closely same in flooded, and afterwards a leg unto the same instant of the closely same of same of same of the same of t

was desired, to which an affirmative answer was given.

The Hatteras was now going down, and in order to save the lives of my officers and men I cansed the armament on the port side to be thrown overboard. After considerable delay, caused by a report that a steamer was seen coming from Galveston, the Alabama sent us assistance, and I have the pleasure of informing the Department that every living being was conveyed safely from the Hatteras to the Alabama.

Ten minutes after leaving the Hatteras she went down, bow first, with her pennant ather

Ten minutes after leaving the Hatteras she went down, bow first, with her pennant ather mast-head, with all her muskets and stores of every character, the enemy not being able, owing to her rapid sinking, to obtain a single weapon. The battery upon the Alabama brought into action against the Hatteras nnmbered seven guns.

For the character of the contest and the amount of damage done, I have personally no reason to believe that any officer falled in his duty to the men of the Hatteras. I cannot give too much praise to our men. Their enthusiasm and bravery were of the highest order.

I enclose the report of the Assistant Surgeon, by which you will observe that five men were wounded and two killed.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't zervant, R. C. BLAKE, Lieut. commanding.

To Hon. Gidbon Welles, See'ry, &c.

To Hon. Gibbon Wells, Secty, &c.

Nashvills, Feb. 16.
Yesterday a foraging party of the 3d Miuneecta regiment, of Stedman's Brigade, camped
near Nollnsville. They had a severe skirmleh
with two companies of Forrest's command.
The Federal loss was five killed and five
wounded. The latter were taken prisoners.
The rebels escaped.
Twenty-six buildings in Nashville are used
as hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers.
An immense quantity of coal has arrived.
Five barges were loaded for the Government,
and consigned to one honse—Conrad, Frank-

An immense quantity of coal has arrived. Five barges were loaded for the Government, and coneigned to one honse—Conrad, Franklin, & Co.,—100,000 bushels.

The railroad to Franklin will be opened this week. But one bridge is said to be destroyed. Our forces are actively engaged in putting it in order.

Immense supplies are constantly being forwarded to the army. The railroad is heavily guarded along the entire distance to Murfreesboro. Daily skirmishing occurs between the pickets.

pickets.

The river is twelve feet on the shoals, and rising slowly.

The cars on the Lôuisville and Nashville Railroad are running regularly on time.

The following spirited lines have been ent us from Italy hy one of the great artists four country and the world:

[For the Louisville Journai.] THE OLD AND NEW YEAR-1862-3. Shrouled with battle-glew, and gloom Too mighty for the narrow tomb (if the Dead Years;—loo dark; too bright To similer in eternal night! Too glorious for sorrow's tear;— Too said for smiles, Departed Year, That, day by day, in gloom or glow, Brought tales of triumph or of wee To stalk through age—glant tail, The might, the Marathon of all What hursing memories, ainsi Shall twine around thy scythe and glass; What myriads cross'd the untried sea For mightier millions yet to be: The brave but undistinguished signs.
That hallowed sleep on battle-pioin,
Where love shall seek in valu their grave, Nor sione shall mark, nor willow wave.
Yet, Freedom's strain through time shall swell
Their triumphs, their traditions tell!
The glorious deeds of sire and som—
The horo lost, the battle wou—
The willow's tear, the orphan's wail— Love's -beauty's all heroic toic! But those, the price of Freedom lent To man, shall be their monument! 'Fis darkness now, and dread the way; Yet glory points the dawn of day, As ocean-steed and charforer Baptize in blood the New-born Year For Liberty, clernal Right; Truth. Justice, Mercy, Wiedom, Light-For these, anspirious day, all hail!
The Righl eternal must prevail.
Strike! till the stars oil glorious wave
O'er children led astray, to save;
For heaven and earth, to do and dare, Immortal hero-immortal there! Fair Freedom offers up har all For man; to bear her flag, or pail-That avery daughter, every son, Be worthy of her Washington!

Washington, Feb. 16.

The President's message, with the accompanying statements of officers of the Interior Department, in response to the House resolution of December last, inquiring into the causes of the outbreak of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, gives no adequate cause for the mischief and outrages of such magnitude. Evidence of a premature design in the attacks is not satisfactory. The Sioux brooded over and complained of misuaderstanding the treaty stipulations, but the agent, Mr. Galbreath, had apprehended no unusual difficulty up to the time of the outbreak. They appeared to co-operate cordially in the preparations made for their civilization and material advancement. Messengers had been sent to other tribes, even to Selkirk settlement, to announce their declaration of war, and to demand their assistance, but there is no evidence of a reasonable ground for such expectations.

The Secretary of the Interior thinks the chief or immediate cause was an unfortunate affair, in which a few reckless young Indians became involved through the use of spiritous liquors at Acton. This occurred at a time when their minds were inflamed by accounts given by reckless or malicious persons of bloody conflicts in the United States, and af-WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

when their minds were inflamed by accounts given by reckless or malicious persons of bloody conflicts in the United States, and affirming that the government was broken up, and their annuities would not be paid, that they must take care of themselves. This excitement added to the disaffection caused by their having parted with their land, evideutly led them to attempt to reposees their hunting grounds. The threatened difficulties with the Chippewa, Pillager, and Winnebago Indians was happily arrested. The quarret was a personal affair between the Agent and the principal chief of the Mississippi bands. The measage is accompanied by interesting and circumstantial details of the massacre by Agent Galbreath and Geo. H. Spencer, and a report from Calvert Sibley.

from Calvert Sibley.

MURFRESSORO, Feb. 16.
On Thursday Col. James Monroe, of the 123d Illinois, Gen. J. J. Reynolds' division, took with him 230 men of his own regiment and 20 of Stoke's Tennessee cavalry, and started ont to beat up the quarters of the enemy in the direction of Cainesville.

When four miles from the town he encountered a body of robel cavalry belonging to Morgan's command, 500 strong. After a sharp conflict he completely routed them, killing twenty, wonnding a large number, and taking six prisoners. He also captured fifty horses, and destroyed nearly three hundred stand of arms.

Col. Monroe returned late last night. During the action three of his men were wounded. It is definitely ascertained that John Mor-gan's command, 3,000 strong, are near Caines-ville.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15. Harrisone, Feb. 15.

The assertion that Gov. Curtin is concerned in the arrangements for forming a new party is entirely without foundation. During his visit to Washington he had no conversation

aminate boy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 22 years of ending to the boy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 22 years of ending to the boy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 22 years of age.

DAVE, a man, who says he belongs to John Serugge, of Lawrence county, Ale; is 5 feet 10 inches high, and the copy of the same, who says he belongs to John Serugge, of Lawrence county, Ale; is 5 feet 10 inches high, and the copy of the same, who says he belongs to John Serugge, of Lawrence of a service, of Loven county, Ky, is 5 feet 5 inches high, very black, Ale, a woman, who says he belongs to Jim. Anderson, of limits tille, Ala, 5 feet 2 inches high, copper color d, and about 37 years of age.

MIKE, a man, who says he belongs to Jim. Anderson, of limits tille, Ala, 5 feet 2 inches high, copper color d, and about 37 years of age.

MIKE, a man, who says he belongs to Jim. Anderson, of limits tille, Ala, 5 feet 2 inches high, cor 30 years of age, and very black.

HENDERSON, a man, belonging to Wm. L. Hudspeth, formerly of this county, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark mulatio, pock-merked, and about 22 years of age.

FRESH SEEDS.

26 barrels Clover Seed;
30 bags do do;
400 bushels Timothy Seed;
2,000 bushels Blue Grass Seed;
2,000 bushels Orchard Grass Seed;
1,000 bushels Red Top do;
200 bushels Hemp do;
5 bags Tennessee Cotton do; PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

ON MONDAY, 6th APRIL, 680, at the Courthouse door, in Benton, E.y., I will sell, to the
highest middle of the country of the country
feet you to inches high, weighing 150 or 160 pounds,
derk cepper color. Says he belongs to J. T. Bayley, of
Tonnesses, Furchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest iron date.

W. B. ELEY, S. M. C.

Benton, Ky., Feb. B. 1863—w?m

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. Class 102. TO BE BRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., ON SAT-

BRAWN AT 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | MURRAY, EDDY, & CO. Whole Tickets \$10. Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50.

NOTICE,
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFURE EX
Ing between THUMAS S ELERSON and J
WILEINS is hereby dissolved this 3d day of Febjes3. 89 jeblaws THOS. 8. ELERSO Law School of Harvard College 1863. Two Negroes for Sale.
PURSUANT TO THE ORDER art County Court, I will, on the 91 yill, loss, et the Court-house door in Munfordrille, offer for sale two Neg six months. Bond, with security, t

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO., 311 Main et., Louisville, Ky.

TAPSCOTT'S

SG SOUTH ST., NEW YORK,
FOR LETTERN OF CREVIT AND DRAFTS ON
LAND, and SCUTLAND. Apply to TAPSCUTE
BROTHERS & CU., 86 South et., New York. EMIGRATION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

With TERMS OF NINETERN WEFER EACH commencing MARI H 2 and SAFTENDER 7.
For Catalogue and Circular address Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1042 A MAN OF A THOUSAND Said slaves have been committed to the jest of Hart county, and will be sold pursuant to the law in such cases main and provided W. B. CRADDOCK, S. II. C. FRESH SEEDS. 100 bags choice Clover;
250 bags choice Timothy;
200 bags choice Red Top;
25 bags Sugar Cane Seed;
200 sacks Blue-Grass Seed;
200 sacks Orchard-Grass Seed;
A large assortment Garden Seeds;
A large assortment Flower Seeds;

the stomach, fraction of the bowels, wasting at the muscles. Address CRADDUCK & Ct n25 wiy 25 North Second st., Philadelphia, DR. LA CROIX'S Medical Treatise on the Physic logical View of Marriage.



NOTICE.

committed to the sail of Breck on the 3d day of February, let ronaway clave, a negre man who co JOHN WHEELER, and cays be J. H. Bradshaw, of Harvedsburg, Ky

ON THE 1:TH DAY OF KOVEMBER 1:02, a negre man, calling himself H.P.N.R.Y COMMITTED TO JAIR IN DUBthe 3th mat., TWO RUNAWAY NEthe Teta on the state of the st

NEWCASTLE, HENOY CO., KT., Jan. 20, 1863.
THERE WERE LODGED IN THE JAIL OF this county, on the 18th Inst., TWO NEGRO MEN of the following operatiption: One of said pagroes is about 5 feet 16 inches high, of black color, and dressed in Federal military clothee—says his name is Jim, and belongs to Jaremish Cleveland, Bedford county, Teunessee. The other is a copper colored negro, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and was

harges. J. M. JONES, Jaffer H. C. KENTUCKY AND WESTERN CLAIMS AGENCY Washington, D. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A PART.
Dership for the prosecution of all blade of Claims

BILLY, belong

ealt with according to he R. G. PUTTER.
Julier of Warren county, Ky.

Inle are compiled when the same day and place.

Iloo, we will, on the same day and place.

Iloue Negro Mae end other personal property beinging to said decedeat.

C. HUTCHISON,

P. S.—We will, on the 23d day of February next, it
poing County Cowrt day, offer for sale, at the Courthomes duor, in Russellville, one smell Towns to in the
town of Russellville.

C. HUTCHISON,

Executors. CELEBRATED NOISELESS EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT. neso Machines have taken the First Prom at the State Foirs has held in Iowa.

Including every State Pair where enhibited in 1892.

The Wark Made upon the Grever & Baker Machine has taken the First Fremium at every Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.

Machines furnished of the rame patterns and at the same price, making either the Grever & Baker Butch or the Shattle Strich, as enatonesse profer.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CU.,

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CU., dec2 wam 5 Masoule Temple, Poulsville. NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

COMMITTED to the juil of Hancock county,

Ky., on the 3d just in magree man calling himself AUGUSTS (Lakke base)

copper color, regish about 130 or 135 pounds,

but 5 for 6 in the high. Said when committed that

was free and lived in Joe Daviese